THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 58. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department—Conferring of Degrees—The Valedictory Address by Professor Carson.

At 12 o'clock to-day the annual commencement of the Medical Deparment of the University of Pennsylvania took place at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Great interest was manifested throughout the exercises, which were of the most pleasing nature. The students of the University entered the Academy in procession, as heretofore, to the sound of sweet music by the Germania Orchestra, which varied the exercises with choice selections from celebrated authors. After prayer was offered, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by Rev. Daniel R. Goodman, D.D., Provost, upon the graduates, numbering 156. We give their names, and the States they represent in the institution, as follows:—

Abrams, Levi W., Pa.	Lange, Charles C., Pa.
Acheson, Alex. W., Jr., Pa.	Lanbach, A. J. (M.D.), Pa.
Alexander, M. M., Tenn.	Lewis, Frederic W., Pa.
Allen, Jefferson A.D., N.J.	Lyon, Edward, Pa.
Allwein, Vincent H., Pa.	McClenanan, John S., N.C.
Ashbridge, William, Pa.	McElrath, C. F., Mich.
Ashburn, Francis, Pa.	McElree, Alex. S., Pa.
Aulick, Ralph V., Dist. Col.	Machay, John Andrew, Pa.
Bahnson, Henry, N. C.	Maguire, Thomas, Pa.
Banks, Lucian, Pa.	Mangan, John M., Pa.
Barnes, Jos. D., Dist. Col.	Manning, Wm. H., Ohio.
Bieber, Lewis D., Pa.	Marshall, Edward J., Pa.
Black, Charles Allan, N.S.	Maxwell, John K., Pa.
Bleuz, William H., Va.	Mescimer, George K., Pa.
Bonenake, Melchi, Pa.	Millar, Jas. (M. D.), Pa.
Bradshaw, Harrington, N.B.	Milner, James P., Pa.
Bray, William P., N. C.	Muhlenberg, Frank, Pa.
Browne, Alexander, Pa.	Newcomet, Isaac W., Pa.
Brownback, Orlando W., Pa.	Nickerson, Wm. M., Del.
Burnett, Charles J., Pa.	Nolan, Edward J., Pa.
Byrne, Charles B., Md.	Nunemacher, H. B., Pa.
Byrd, H. L. (M. D.), Md.	Orris, Henry Orande, Pa.
Caldwell, Joseph R., Pa.	Page, Olof, Chili.
Campbell, Howard S., Pa.	Palmer, David D., Del.
Campbell, John C., Pa.	Parry, George R., Pa.
Cantero, Pablo, Cuba.	Pawling, Harry, Pa.
Chapman, Henry C., Pa.	Peltz, Benjamin R., Pa.
Chrisman, Robert S., Pa.	Peltz, Josiah, Pa.
Clark, Enoch G., Del.	Pitts, John W., Md.
Coleman, Charles, Ga.	Plank, David Heber, Pa.
Combs, John E., N. J.	Powell, Thomas C., N. C.
Conner, Dennis N., Del.	Pretlow, Thos. J., Jr., Va.
Cook, P. McCauly, Pa.	Rawlins, James S., Tenn.
Cove, J. W., Nova Scotia.	Raybuck, David E., Pa.
Creadick, Samuel, Del.	Raysor, Michael F., Pa.
Deisinger, Jonas, Pa.	Rhoads, Elam, Pa.
Dingman, Abram C., Pa.	Richardson, Elliott, Pa.
Diesmann, Benjamin F., Pa.	Ritz, Charles M., Pa.
Dow, Samuel A., Ill.	Roberts, Isaac E., Pa.
Dowd, Cornelius F., N. C.	Romig, William H., Pa.
Duhring, L. A., Pa.	Row, Herman, Pa.
Dwight, H. E., Pa.	Saurman, B. F., Pa.
Egbert, D. N., Jr., Pa.	Schiesser, G. W., Md.
Etter, J. K., Pa.	Schofield, E. L., Pa.
Farnham, R., D. C.	Seiple, S. C., Pa.
Fecley, C., Pa.	Seiple, W. G. M., Pa.
Ferguson, J., Pa.	Seward, J. L., N. Y.
Findley, W. M., Pa.	Seyfert, T. H., Pa.
Fussell, L., Pa.	Shallenberger, J. R., Pa.
Gaston, E. A., Pa.	Shank, Abraham, Pa.
Gerhart, Pa.	Sheaffer, A. H., Pa.
Gessler, C. W., Pa.	Shuler, William, Pa.
Gill, R. J., N. C.	Slewers, N. S., N. C.
Greenlee, D. R., Pa.	Skinner, J. S. (M. D.), Md.
Griffith, M. M., Pa.	Smith, W. B., Pa.
Guthrie, R. G., Pa.	Stephens, W. O., Pa.
Hackett, W., N. J.	Stewart, J. W. Pa.
Hargadine, R. W., Del.	Strasser, T. A., Pa.
Harley, M. P., Pa.	Supice, W. A., Pa.
Hazard, A., Pa.	Swing, Erasmus C., N. J.
Hazel, John M., Pa.	Taylor, Edward C., Pa.
Heilman, Samuel P., Pa.	Thompson, James T., Del.
Heisman, Charles L., Pa.	Trimble, Samuel, Pa.
Hill, John Harvey, Pa.	Turner, William H., N. J.
Holahan, John F., Pa.	Volck, Stephen, Pa.
Hollingshead, Enoch, N.J.	Watson, Robert Y., Del.
Huggins, Peter T., W. I.	Welchans, George R., Pa.
Hunt, Lewis S., N. J.	Weightman, William, Pa.
Hussey, John R., Maine.	Whitfield, James B., Ala.
Hutton, John C., Pa.	Willard, De Forest, Ct.
Ireland, Caldwell, Md.	Williams, Albert M., Pa.
Ireland, William H., N. J.	Wilson, James H., Del.
Johnson, Edward J., Ga.	Worrell, Jonathan P., Pa.
Kay, Horace P., Md.	Wright, Willard, N. J.
Kennedy, Charles A., Pa.	Wylie, James, Ct.
Kerr, William H., Pa.	Young, George B., N. J.
Koerper, Egon A., Pa.	
Krumrine, Jacob A., Pa.	

The valedictory was delivered by Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. In this he dwelt upon the importance of a right comprehension of the objects to be aimed at in connection with professional success.

Wisdom would dictate deliberate consideration of all the circumstances which may control or influence the result, when entering upon any enterprise involving much responsibility, and entailing with success or failure either prosperity and happiness or difficulty and distress. In aiming at success, however, correct and definite ideas should be entertained of its nature and the means of its accomplishment, for to enter upon the voyage of life without them would be as senseless as the expedition of the mariner to distant lands without a thought of where they lie, and destitute of the ordinary helps of navigation. The rocks and whirlpools that are placed in the track of every man's existence are numerous and deceptive, and ere he may be aware of their proximity the bark so richly freighted with his resources may come upon them, the victim of his heedlessness or folly. To the honorable and exalted spirit all success is not desirable. That which is the offspring of unsettled principles, unsteady purposes and springs of action, must necessarily be ephemeral and evanescent; while that alone which originates from a determinate plan of operations, in which the objects of attainment have been properly appreciated, whose motives, both laudable and substantial, constitute the ground-work, can prove durable and satisfactory. In the course which you have pursued, it is clear that you have fully appreciated the first and most important elements of success—adequate preparation to perform the duties appertaining to the vocation you have selected. The necessity of the obligation to acquire the requisite knowledge to become safe and efficient practitioners of the healing art, would appear to be undeniably a self-apparent truth; but its full force and cogency are frequently overlooked or ignored by the public. Indeed, if there be one evil prevalent in our day and generation, it is the assumption of duties and responsibilities for which there is no fitness from previous training, physical, moral, or intellectual.

The presumptuous mind of man is undismayed by ignorance and incapacity, and urges to the arrogation of trust and confidence to which there can be given not even the shadow of a title. In the mechanical arts, and those that can be comprehended by the majority of mankind, such arrogance can be detected, and contempt and ridicule are brought upon the individual who renders himself amenable to them. But beyond the pale of the class alluded to, there exist numerous occupations of which the public have not the means of rightly judging, of which no correct or adequate opinion can be formed; and in which, for a time at least faith is accorded to bold pretension and unhesitating promises. * * * * *

No one who enters the profession of medicine can regard himself as isolated from his fellow-practitioners. Each of us, when he enrolls himself among the number of those who pursue and cultivate it, is bound by every high and honorable sentiment to act in concert with them for its dignity and advancement. As the charge which is committed to us involves the welfare of mankind, we are bound to recognize and submit to the compact which unites all in a common brotherhood, to uphold it successfully. Separation from sympathy or effort with co-laborers is incompatible not only with progress but with respectability, and he who for selfish purposes pursues this course may justly be suspected of charlatanism. The profession of medicine, originating in the necessities of the human race, has in the course of centuries been organized and made amenable to regulations which have been instrumental in carrying out its benevolent intentions, and in facilitating the attainment of objects that are desirable, viz.:—the harmonious co-operation of those who are engaged in its practice, and the increase of that knowledge which is essential to its utility. A necessity of cherishing amicable relations with compeers is obvious, from the comfort and satisfaction which are afforded in the performance of our duties. We are prompted to it by generous and noble impulses, as well as by a deep perception of wants and frailties which are common to humanity. Difficulties and trials, doubts and uncertainty, must at one period or another attend the course of every one; and friendly counsel and assistance are requisite to remove or to dispel them. But in proportion to the cultivation of such relations, and the frank reliance upon each other which is exhibited does our profession derive positive advantage; for if practised in the spirit of reciprocity, not of jealousy and rivalry, it must be esteemed and prosperous. There is no profession, perhaps, which affords so striking an evidence of the value of unity among its members, nor one in which it is so much needed. The community in which we dwell are close observers both of actions and of motives; and where bitterness and feelings of animosity prevail, lose confidence not only in those who manifest them, but in the art itself which they profess. Another effect which may be best secured by combined professional effort, is the bestowal of that attention upon the indigent and the diseased which pertains to the province of the medical man—"it biesseth him that gives and him that takes." Under all circumstances the medical profession should be represented in its true light, without assumption or pretension. The science upon which its claims are based is, like other sciences, pursued and comprehended through the avenues of the senses and intelligence. * * * *

In a community like our own, with baneful and discouraging yet seductive doctrines and practices prevalent on all sides, and springing like the rankest growth from a soil rich but uncultivated, it becomes the duty of the advocates of sound principles to stay their growth and lay them under, ere they contaminate the moral atmosphere and spread distemper. Your views and opinions will be not only sought for, but be quoted as an authority. Especially careful should you be that they favor nothing that is subversive of the virtue, honor, happiness, or prosperity of your fellow-citizens or of your country.

And now, gentlemen, I must take leave of you. There are many subjects upon which, had time permitted, I might have spoken to you. Your own good sense must supply the deficiency, and if you seek to be guided by an overruling influence in all matters pertaining to your profession and to your own personal position, you will be directed into right paths. You must encounter trials and meet with reverses, as well as enjoy success and satisfaction. Into the hands, then, of that all-wise and beneficent Power commit yourselves and your cause, for He is a safe resort in time of trouble, as well as the bestower of all true prosperity. Strive earnestly and conscientiously to act well your part, and a blessing will rest upon you. With affectionate earnestness I say farewell—a word that must be and hath been, a sound which makes us linger yet. Farewell!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Homicide—Fourth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The attendance of persons this morning was as large as usual. More ladies were present than on the previous days of the trial.

The examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses was resumed:—

John Thomas sworn—I live at No. 831 Buttonwood street: I know the prisoner; I saw him on the morning that Mrs. Miller was killed; I first saw him from ten minutes to 7 to ten minutes past; I could not tell exactly, as my watch had run down. I saw him coming through Garden street, on the west side, going into Buttonwood street; he turned up that street; I had a clear view of him from the second story where I was; I didn't take any notice of anything in his appearance different from what I have observed in him before; nothing about him attracted my attention; I next saw him about twenty minutes past 8; I came out of the house and crossed the street, and he crossed below me; he was going up Buttonwood street on the south side, above Tenth; I was about the length of six pavements behind him: I am sure it was Williams; I was at the corner of Tenth and Buttonwood, and he was about six doors above.

William Stubin sworn—I am a butcher; my place of business is at No. 439 Garden street; I remember the day Mrs. Miller was killed; on the day before (Tuesday) we killed between 4 and 5 in the afternoon; I killed for Fecht that day; we killed then together, in the slaughter-house; the hogs bled all in the same place; they were lying together; the blood goes out with the water, wh'ch we turn on when the hogs commence bleeding; we had a visitor that day; it was Gotleib Williams; I was splitting the last hog when he came in; he didn't get a chance to see us kill; the boy was cleaning up the slaughter-house; the water was still running; he was cleaning up the hair, dirt, etc.; the blood had been all washed out; after the hogs were split we carried them out; Williams looked at the hog, and remarked that one was "a pretty fat hog," I took it outside into the yard; I am confident Williams was not there when we were killing, and didn't have any blood spirted on him; he stood at the side of the slaughter-house when he made the remark; he was there about five minutes; I didn't take any more notice of him, and didn't see him go out.

Cross-examination—When he came there it was between 4 and 5 o'clock; I couldn't tell the minute; the hogs are hung up by the hind legs when we split them, and they are split down the centre; Williams didn't sit down; we had killed three hogs; it takes about an hour to kill three hogs; we generally wash the blood out as soon as it gets on the floor; I do not remember of a half of a hog falling down outside and me picking it up, taking it inside and throwing it down while Gotleib was there; I am certain there was none fell; the yard is paved with cobble-stones, with a gutter of brick; the blood runs down the gutter and into the culvert below Noble street; it is about half a square from our house; Williams came in there almost every day.

Samuel Duff sworn—I am a sheet-iron maker; I work in Noble street, between Thirteenth and Broad, at Messrs. Stewart & Peterson's; I saw the prisoner once before I saw him here, in Willow street, between Thirteenth and Broad; it was on the night of the 18th of September last, about ten minutes past 9 o'clock.

Mr. Worrell objected to the witness making any statements which were not connected with the murder of Mrs. Miller.

Mr. Mann said he intended to prove by this witness that this was the man that Williams said he had a fight with, and who tore his shirt sleeve off.

Mr. Worrell asked Mr. Mann to prove that Williams said such a thing.

The witness was instructed not to answer any question without the sanction of the Court.

Mr. Mann then asked the question—Are you the man that Williams alleged he had a quarrel with, and a fight, and that you tore his shirt sleeve off? Objected to.

Mr. Mann—Each side must give the best evidence they can. I want to prove a negative; that the occurrence that he (Williams) speaks of in regard to the Irishman, about a fight didn't take place. I will prove that this is the man who was sought for by the prisoner to prove this fact. I have proofs that this affair took place on Tuesday.

Mr. Gendell—Williams has never revealed the name of this man to the detectives, who closely examined him, or to his counsel.

Judge Ludlow—As the matter now stands before the Court, we are of the opinion that this objection must be sustained.

Mr. Mann—I offer to prove by this witness that the very language which Williams told the detectives took place between this man and himself on Wednesday took place on Tuesday night, at or about the place indicated by Williams, and that this witness was sought out by the prisoner as the man to prove that he tore the sleeve off, as detailed by Williams to the officers.

Mr. Gendell—We object to this, may it please your Honors, on the same ground as we objected to the other. In the first place, he told the detectives he was a machinist. This man appears to be a sheet-iron maker, a totally different trade. In the second place, it appears to have been a different transaction. Both transactions might have been true. He may have had a quarrel with this man in proceeding to the place. He also might have had a quarrel with the machinist on the next day. There is no evidence submitted by the Commonwealth that has proved this is the same place indicated by the prisoner, who states that it was at Twelfth and Willow. The place alluded to here is in Willow, between Thirteenth and Broad, a square and a half off.

Judge Ludlow—The question to determine is, Has the Commonwealth the right to show by competent testimony that the statement made by the prisoner is false?

Mr. Worrell—Certainly.

The objection was sustained, and the testimony of the witness excluded.

Dr. Jones sworn—I am physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital; I saw Mr. Franklin about the time he was discharged: his recollection was very good; I conversed with him on events that transpired before he was brought to the hospital, and he appeared to remember them; I believe he is capable of taking an oath, and believe his testimony could be admitted.

Cross-examined—I was examined before the Court in reference to Mr. Franklin's insanity in January, I think; I testified I thought he was hopelessly insane; his insanity was as that of a maniac with a great many delusions in his mind; he was at times violent; only once or twice he made an attempt to hurt people; he destroyed a great deal of furniture; he was never placed in a room with other lunatics: every one is provided with a separate room; he was not to my knowledge kicked or bruised by the lunatics; he was never placed with the incurable lunatics, as we have no ward for them; we don't recognize any as incurable: I have not seen him since he was removed from my charge in February; I cannot from my own knowledge tell whether he is capable of giving testimony; I would not trust upon his present condition; those insane patients who labor under excitement are apt to consider themselves sane; they deny their insanity; I do not know his present condition; he was removed from the hospital by his friends; I did not consider him sane when they removed him; he is what is called "generally insane," that is, insane upon all subjects; as a medical man, I could rely upon his memory as to the events which took place previous to his insanity; I do not know when his insanity commenced; he was admitted to the hospital on the 30th of October. He was noisy, and disturbed the patients, when he first came he was brought there by Marshal Blackburn, but he said he came voluntarily, and wished to leave on that account.

Dr. R. J. Lewis sworn—I am a practising physician; I know Mr. Franklin, former Chief of Detectives; I saw him this morning; I had a short interview yesterday; he brought the clothes of the prisoner to me; he detailed the occurrence to me at that time; conversed with him this morning with the object to find out the condition of his memory as to the circumstances of his bringing the clothes to me; he appears to recollect the circumstances which occurred at that time; I have no reason to doubt that his mind is not in a condition to understand the responsibilities of an oath.

Cross-examined—He brought the clothes to me in September. I marked date on them; I intended to make a microscopic inspection of them; when he brought them he was excited, and appeared to take great interest in the case; I had about half an hour's examination with him to-day, and about the same length of time yesterday; I am not prepared to say from my examination that he is perfectly sane; but I am prepared to say that all the statements he made to me yesterday and to-day are true.

Mr. Mann—I propose now to call Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Worrell—We object.

Mr. Mann—May it please the Court, I think the Commonwealth has satisfied the Court that Mr. Franklin enjoys a lucid interval. The party making the objection must satisfy the Court that the witness is insane, and by reason of his insanity it would be unsafe to allow his testimony to go to a jury. That is the test. Is the condition of the mind of the witness of that character—is it in such a condition that it would be unsafe to allow the testimony to go to a jury? Simply because a man is alleged to be a lunatic is not sufficient to exclude him, provided it is shown he has a lucid interval. I have shown that Mr. Franklin has a lucid interval; it may continue for two weeks or a month, happily for us, happily for the cause of public justice. *This lucid interval does now exist.* I am not prepared with testimony to show when it began; but certainly after he was released, and had resumed his avocations in life. The Court is to say whether this lucid interval is of that character that will allow his testimony to go to the jury, and that will depend entirely upon the safety with which such testimony can be offered.

Judge Ludlow—This question is not entirely free from embarrassment. It has been before the Court a number of times in this county, and we propose to follow the adjudicated cases as far as it is possible for us to do, but at the same time having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this case, and to the efficient character of the witnesses who are now produced by the Commonwealth.

In the old questions upon this subject, reported in the law and equity reports of England, it was decided by Lord Campbell, delivering the opinion of the Court, that a lunatic under confinement in a lunatic asylum is admissible as a witness if the judges consider him competent in point of understanding, and to be aware of the nature of an oath.

In the case to which I refer, it was clear to the Court that the witness labored under delusions, and yet at the same time the testimony of experts was that he was competent to give an account of a transaction of which he had been an eye-witness, and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench concurred in the opinion that his testimony ought to be received by the Court, he being a competent witness, but that the jury should afterwards, on his being cross-examined, test the credibility of his evidence. I find that in this country the question has arisen, and the leaning of the American Court is in favor of it is pronounced in the case which is now before me. We, therefore, believe that we must first determine whether this witness is aware of the nature of an oath, and secondly, whether he is competent in point of understanding, competent to be sworn. His examination yesterday, and the testimony of the medical witnesses this morning, satisfy us that he is aware of the nature of an oath.

This testimony, coupled with the testimony of the witness himself when interrogated yesterday without being sworn, renders it somewhat difficult to decide whether he should be permitted to testify as to the general facts connected with this case.

The medical expert, Dr. Jones, testifies that he believes he understands the nature and character of an oath, and that he never detected any flaw in his memory, and that he would tell what he believed to be the truth, together with the testimony of Dr. Levis, who states that he saw him to-day and yesterday, and that he conversed with him with the object of ascertaining the condition of his memory. As to the interview which he had with the witness; when he brought the garments to him he states that he had a clear recollection of the circumstances attending that interview; I say the testimony of these two medical gentlemen brings us to the conclusion that we ought to permit this witness to be sworn, and to testify to the facts when the correctness if his memory had been tested by a medical expert this morning, that is to say he may testify to anything connected with the mere delivery of the clothes, and the marks he placed on them. On these points he may testify, but we limit the examination to the points specified by the Court.

Benjamin Franklin sworn—I was the Chief of Detectives at the time of the occurrence; I first saw the prisoner at my office; I saw the clothes that were taken from him: I took them to Dr. Levis for the purpose of having an examination made; coat shown and recognized; I put the time down; I think here it is, 8:30 P. M. (Shirt and pants were shown and recognized. He reminded the District Attorney there was a cane, which was shown, and he recognized a mark which he put on it. The statement which was made to witness by Williams was shown, and he recognized it, and testified that it was the statement made by Williams to him.

The witness was permitted to read from the notes which he took at the time the examination was made, which he did as follows:—

The different articles of clothing and razor presented for examination were extensively stained, and the staining substance was found to be uniform in character.

The stains were not very dark, as if recent, probably within a few days.

The recent date of the stains was also inferred from their ready solubility in cold water.

On parts of the clothing there were appearances in some places of having been washed, wiped, or scraped, as the staining matter was most abundant on the inner side of the material.

The staining substance appeared to have been in a fluid state at the time of its contact with the garments, which was inferred from its having been sprinkled over some portions, presenting isolated spots.

Where the stains were most marked, an examination of them in a dry condition, with low power of microscope, showed the characteristic glossy and dark reddish appearance of small dried blood-clots between the meshes of the texture of the garments.

On immersing different portions of the garments in cold distilled water the liquid became red, the red color of the liquid was destroyed by boiling, and a brown precipitate was produced; the red color of the liquid was not heightened by addition of a weak solution of ammonia.

Large quantities of ammonia rendered it brown.

Strong nitric acid precipitated the red coloring matter in the solution, and rendered it brown.

The spots on the razor, on application of dry heat, scaled off, leaving a clear surface of metal.

On dissolving the stains on the razor in distilled water, and adding hydrochloric acid and ferrocyanide of potassium, the characteristic blue indicating the presence of iron, was not produced.

The spots on the razor were readily dissolved by acetic acid.

For the microscopic examination of the stains the staining matter was either scraped from the surface of the clothing and from the razor, or was obtained by different solvents, as water, glycerine and water, and albumen and water.

Every such examination presented abundantly the blood corpuscles characteristic of the blood of mammals.

The measurements of the corpuscles suspended in any of these solvents do not vary from those characteristics of the corpuscles of human blood and of the domestic mammals; when blood has once dried, and is dissolved in some artificial medium, the measurements cannot be absolutely reliable.

The chemical test for the presence of blood produced abundant crystals of a reddish color, in prismatic and rhombic forms, characteristic of hematin, the crystalline red coloring matter of the blood.

Portions of the garment were examined, and I should think the blood had been spirted upon them in a fluid state.

At halfpast 1 the court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—Opinions on the following cases were delivered:—Long vs. Longstreth; judgment affirmed; opinion by Thompson, J. Waldron vs. Waldron, decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Thompson, J. Erie City Bank vs. Allen; judgment modified; opinion by Agnew, J.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—Exceptions to Auditor's reports were argued. A habeas corpus was taken out for the discharge of John Moore from Kirkbride's Insane Asylum, and was heard before this Court. It was given in evidence that Mr. Moore's conduct, in being unusually cross and disagreeable in his own family first, aroused a suspicion as to the state of his mind, and he afterwards took to spending all the money of the family for pictures of every description, and almost without number, with which he filled his house. Considering that he was always previous to this period kind, affable and intelligent, and the sudden change in his conduct, and the delusions with which his mind was filled; his mother for the safety of herself and family, and for the benefit of her son, placed him in the Asylum. The testimony of the mother, the relations, and the gentleman from whom he bought the pictures, was taken. Dr. Adler, a practising physician, testified that he attended the relator two years, and had had numerous opportunities of judging of his state of mind. He had given his certificate for his removal to the asylum, because he considered him to be unsound in mind.

The hearing had not been concluded when our report closed.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—This Court was well attended this morning, and everything bore a business appearance. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Æsop, Brown & Waters, was resumed. We reported yesterday and Tuesday the case that the Commonwealth presented to the jury.

It was from Philip Rice that the money was alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, and not James H. Thornley, as was before reported through mistake. Mr. Thornley was the first gentleman whom the defendants spoke to concerning the land. Mr. Rice was afterwards induced to pay $1000.

After offering in evidence the deeds of the lands, the searches of the record and the exemplification of a survey of the patents of the lands, in contradiction to the statement that the defendants owned and held a good and marketable title to the tract of land in question, and to the statement of the land being in West Virginia, the Commonwealth closed.

The defense offered no evidence, but went to the jury on the weakness of the Commonwealth's case. The defense first argued the testimony of the prosecutor, Joseph L. Caven, who was a conveyancer employed in the sale of the land, and who testified that when Mr Price called upon him to ask his judgment as an expert concerning the title of the defendants in the land, he made a thorough search into the matter, and upon the brief given him by defendants, told him that he thought it good.

Now, if Mr. Rice had been deceived at all, was he not deceived by Caven himself, and not by the defendants? When the defendants made the contract with Mr. Caven as a conveyancer, he did not say that the title was good, or that it was not good; but that they had done nothing since they have had it to impair it; and upon this he, Mr. Caven, as an expert conveyancer, took the deed and contract.

The statement that parties in New York were negotiating for the purchase of this land for oil working, and were likely to buy it at an early day, was not contradicted, and upon this statement Mr. Caven was quick to take the contract.

Alderman McCahen testified that he had gone down there (where?) and had been unable to find the tract of land. We may have gone to the right tract, and he may have gone to the wrong one, but whether he found it or not, is nothing in this case. The bill of indictment says the land is in Kanawha county, West Virginia, but is not owned by the defendants; and as to the title of the land, several experts, several highly respectable lawyers, and a conveyancer, had been deceived in it, if it were not good; and might not the defendants also be deceived in it? They said, if it were bad, they were sorely deceived.

The defendants had given their judgment notes for the amount of the purchase money, after the title was alleged to be had. They had, so far as they were able, repaid the complainants their money. This does not look like fradulent intentions or actions. It looks fair and honorable. In a civil court, not one cent of this money could have been recovered. The purchasers had bought the land during the oil mania and held it until the market broke—until the death of President Lincoln. Then, while the market was breaking, and no one could be induced to buy these lands, they kick up a row about the title, and turned to these defendants for their money, like the child who eats his cake and then cries for his penny.

As to the title, the first in time is first in right, that is, where a man depends for his property upon a written deed. And in order to prove the first title bad, an outstanding, good title must be shown in some one else, not an intruder or squatter.

Records from the State of Virginia, of the sale of this land for taxes, was given in evidence by the Commonwealth.

But these were all posterior to the date of the title of the defendants, and no one knows that these taxes were not paid. Also, the lands were said to be, not in Kanawha county, West Virginia, as stated by defendants, but in Fayette county, Kentucky. But Fayette county, Kentucky, is nearly in the centre of the State, and it is a geographical impossibility that Kanawha county, West Virginia, could extend 500 or 600 miles into the State of Kentucky. So argued the defense. The case is yet unconcluded.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SCATTERING RETURNS—THE GAINS AND LOSSES—SENATORS AND COUNCILLORS ELECTED.

Judging from the returns received from New Hampshire, General Harriman's (Republican) majority will be little, if any, less than 3500. This is a Republican loss of over 1000, the majority in 1866 being 4656. This decrease is attributed by the Republicans to the increased efforts of the Democrats, who have largely increased their vote over last year, and in part to the failure of the friends of Mr. Stearns, the opposition candidate for the Republican nomination, to vote. The following will show the towns in which the Democrats made the most of their gains:—

Alton, 44; Auburn, 22; Bedford, 17; Bridgewater, 14; Bristol, 18; Boscowen, 22; Canaan, 70; Claremont, 43; Concord, 167; Croyden, 13; Dalton, 19; Dunbury, 14; Franklin, 22; Grafton, 31; Gilmanton, 11; Haverhill, 28; Hebron, 14; Holderness, 68; Hillsboro, 12; Laconia, 35; Landaff, 11; Lee, 14; Lebanon, 26; Littleton, 50; Manchester, 93; Mason, 33; Merrimack, 23; Newmarket, 21; Nashua, 24; Newport, 47; Newcastle, 73; Northumberland, 13; Oxford, 31; Portsmouth, 247; Plymouth, 15; Salem, 16; Sutton, 27; Sanbornton, 15; Tamworth, 20; Warner, 39; Walpole, 12; Wolfborough, 20; Warren, 20; Warner, 39. Total, 1585.

The Republican gains are mostly small, and the following are the more important:—

Bennington, 25; Canterbury, 14; Dover, 41; Hopkinton, 12; Hollis, 13; Hancock, 18; Lyme, 18; Lisbon, 14; Medbury, 13; Petersborough, 22; Salisbury, 14; Somersworth, 32; Washington, 21. Total, 298.

The net Democratic gain in the 57 towns named is 1287. The Democrats claim that General Harriman's majority will not exceed 2000. They also claim the Second Councillor District.

The Congressional vote will probably run ahead of the vote for Governor, as in many cases the name of the Governor was cut from the ticket. Very few scattering votes were cast. The Democrats have probably carried Merrimack, Belknap, Carroll, and Coos counties. Grafton is in doubt. Rochester, the town of the Hon. J. H. Ela, the candidate for Congress in the Third District, shows a Republican gain of 109. Nashua, the town of General Stevens, shows a loss of 22, but General Stevens runs considerably ahead of his ticket.

Of the Senators, Parker of No. 5, and Sanborn of No. 4, are re-elected. The House will number among its members General Griffin, of Keene, Hamlin, of Dover, the Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, L. D. Stevens, of Concord, and Ezra S. Stearns, of Rindge, the last two elected for the fourth term. Page, of Warren, is a prominent Democrat, re-elected. Mr. Stevens will probably be Speaker of the next House. The Democrats gain two Assemblymen in Portsmouth. Hazen Bedel, of Colebrook, is elected Councillor in the Fifth District again. The vote in the Second Councillor District will be very close, with the chances in favor of Alexander H. Tilton, Democrat. The Democrats have elected Senators in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts, and possibly in the Fourth; the other eight are radical.

A full House of Assembly consists of 326 members. It is by no means probable that the Democratic gain will be in the same ratio throughout the State. The Republican majority in the Assembly last year was 90. The telegraphic returns indicate a majority of 80 this year, and the Democrats concede 78.

DUTY ON RACE HORSES.—A parliamentary return just issued states that the duty on race horses in England last year was £8424, being an increase of £678 on the preceding year.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 14—Noon.—Consols for money, 91¼; Erie Railroad shares, 39½; Illinois Central, 77½; U. S. 5-20s, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—Noon.—The Cotton market opens firm, and with continued activity. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The quotations are still:—Middling uplands, 13¼d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d.

Despatches from Manchester report an improved feeling, and an advance in prices for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—Noon.—Corn has advanced to 38s. 9d.; California Wheat firm at 13s. 3d.; Lard, 50s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s.; Rosin, 9s. 3d. for common Wilmington; Linseed Oil, £39 per ton; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d.; Ashes, 33s. for Pots.

Respite to a Murderer.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 14.—The execution of Alexander B. Wiley, which was to have taken place at Wilkesbarre to-morrow, has been again postponed, by order of Governor Geary, to the 21st instant. Wiley was tried in December of last year for the murder of Aleck McIlwee, in the preceding May, and was first sentenced to be hung on the 10th of January. His counsel asked for a new trial, but their request was refused by the Court, and the Supreme Court, on application being made thereto, declined to interfere. March 15th was then fixed upon for the execution, but the prisoner has now received a fresh, but a short lease of life.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Orizaba and Cordova by the Liberals—The French to Leave Vera Cruz Early in March.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following is an extract from a letter received to-day by the way of New Orleans:—

VERA CRUZ, March 1.—General Bazaine arrived to-day in this city. The Liberals under Salcedo Gomez and Rodriques have taken Orizaba and Cordova. The Imperialists retreated towards this city, but it is thought they will all desert before they reach Vera Cruz, as they are very much afraid of the yellow fever. General Alatone is about Puebla. General Benavedeo is three leagues from this city, with a large force. He expects to occupy Vera Cruz when abandoned by the French. The communication with the interior is entirely cut off; we have no news west of Orizaba. The French are between this city and Paso del Macho; they all expect to leave early this month. Their iron-clad fleet is still here.

MARYLAND.

P. F. THOMAS ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13.—The election of United States Senator in the Maryland Legislature took place yesterday. In the Senate three candidates were nominated, the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, and the Hon. John W. Crisfield. In the House no nominations were made. The result in each House was:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
P. F. Thomas	15	55	70
J. A. J. Creswell	5	16	21
J. W. Crisfield	1	—	1

Mr. Thomas having received a majority of the votes cast in both Houses, was to-day duly declared Senator elect for six years from the 4th of March.

The Registration bill has passed the Senate.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 14, 1867.

The Money Market has undergone but little change since our last notice. The rate for call loans is 6 per cent., and mercantile obligations range from 7 per cent. upwards, according to the reputation of drawers and endorsers. Among the merchants there are universal complaints of inactivity. The course of prices during the late months has not been what would be very generally supposed, from the dullness of trade and the necessities under which many holders of products have been placed. Throughout the interior there has been a protracted stringency in the Money Market, and at the centres of trade a curtailment of the usual facilites for credit, so that, as a rule, stocks of merchandise and produce have been carried with difficulty. The state of politics and of the trade of the country has produced a very marked caution among lenders, which, in connection with a chronic expectation of lower prices, has naturally caused merchants to realize upon their goods as early as possible, a course which has produced a settled weakness in the market. On the other hand, there has been a very general curtailment of consumption, especially of those products least essential to subsistence and comfort.

Government loans closed quietly at 109¼ bid for the 1881s; 109⅜ for the 5-20s, 1862; 107⅞ for the 1864s; 107⅞ for the 1865s; 97⅞ for the 10-40s; and 107⅞ for the 7·30s.

State and City loans were not offered to any extent, and prices were without change. The new issues of the latter were sold at 101½.

The business in Railroad shares was small, without much change from yesterday's quotations. Reading Railroad closed at 51, with large sales at this figure; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 131½; 56½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 61 for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 65½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 42 for Elmira Railroad preferred; 30 for the common stock do.; 29½ for Catawissa Railroad; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 45½ for Northern Central Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only sale was of Union at 1½; Schuylkill Navigation closed at 31½; Wyoming Valley at 67; and Lehigh Navigation at 53½.

There was an active movement in Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 14½, an advance.

—The failure of Orray Taft & Co., of Providence, R. I., is announced. Mr. Orray Taft, the senior, died some time since, leaving a property valued at one and a half million of dollars. The business of manufacturing cotton goods, etc., has been since continued in the same firm name by Edward P. and Cyrus Taft, who are said to have speculated largely in print cloths and other goods. They have also commenced the erection of a large cotton mill and houses for occupation of operatives. Their indebtedness is said to be one and a half million of dollars. Creditors to the amount of three-f

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Diplomatic Dirt-Eating.

From the Tribune.

"Sir," said somebody here in New York to Mr. Thackeray, "what do you think in England of Mr. Tupper?" "Sir," responded the great novelist, "in England, we don't think of Mr. Tupper at all." Mr. Seward, when he wrote, under the seal of State, to all our envoys and plenipotentiaries, consuls and ambassadors in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, to know what the inhabitants of those parts thought of Mr. Johnson, was more fortunate in the responses which he elicited, and which his official and affectionate soul desired. The lights, large and little, of the legations came to time with praiseworthy promptness and precision. By a sort of humble instinct, like that which characterizes the he and she flunkeys of the kitchen and the pantry, the servants of the State divined the frankincense which would be agreeable to the leading nostrils in Washington, and sent home answers perfumed with praise and approbation.

The Senate, pained that these precious despatches should waste their sweetness in Mr. Seward's musty closets, called last January, by resolution, for this beautiful batch of letters, and, having received, has now printed them for the approbation and admiration of the world, to say nothing of the edification of those who think that the proper study of mankind is man. From the frozen clime of Russia, from the venerable and historic haunts of Rome, from busy Brussels, and from polished Paris, from opulent and teeming London, and from fair and smiling Florence, from the city of Constantine, and from wintry Copenhagen, comes documentary evidence that "My Policy" is lauded in every latitude, and eulogized with polyglot unanimity. The considerate Ministers send nothing but their own sweet approval, and that of their neighbors.

Even conversions are not uncommon. On the 29th of October, 1865, Mr. Cassius M. Clay writes from St. Petersburg (and this despatch seems to have been volunteered) that he favors suffrage universal, without distinction of color or sex, as a condition of the restoration of the Rebel States. On the 7th of February, 1866, a change has come over the spirit of his dream. He is still in favor of manhood suffrage, but he isn't half so strong in his opinion as he was before. He is willing to have the Rebel States come in without it. *Facilis descensus Averni!* On the 12th of March he writes to say that the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has filled him with pleasure, and to ostentatiously put himself upon the record. "I stand by the President," says Mr. Clay, and he italicizes the declaration. So it seems. Russia is a famous country for soap, and our Minister there has become acquainted at least with its metaphorical uses!

All the letters are one way. In Rome the Pope admires Mr. Johnson, according to Mr. Rufus King. In Brussels (as Mr. Sandford sends word) Mr. Johnson was toasted as a wise and moderate Christian patriot. Mr. Bigelow sends from Paris eight pages of newspaper puffs, and every puff is in honor of Mr. Johnson, except one from the ultramontane *Le Monde*, which blows him up (singularly enough) for his "radical and philanthropic theories." Mr. Adams (June 21, 1866) reports that the policy of the President is more warmly admired in England than it seems to be at home; and we think that Mr. Adams is right. In Florence (according to Mr. George P. Marsh) the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was universally approved; while the "wisdom" and "discretion" of the President have cheered the exile of Mr. E. Joy Morris, who, under the shadow of the mosques and minarets af Constantinople, read Mr. Johnson's Message and was proudly glad.

We can imagine the contented complacency with which Mr. Seward perused these letters, and congratulated himself upon his well-disciplined and obedient band of diplomatists. Alas! there is no pleasure in this world upon the perpetuity of which mortals can safely reckon. There was "a citizen of the United States" in Paris, who had been peeping and smelling about the different legations, and who had written to Mr. Seward that our Ministers abroad didn't reverence Mr. Johnson half so heartily as the contents of their despatch-boxes would seem to indicate. The moment of receiving this lacerating information must have been a dreadful one, and the feelings of the Secretary, we can easily imagine, were a sort of compound of the gnawings of the serpent's tooth and the operations of ipecacuanha. Without losing a moment, he constructed a circular letter. He asked Morris at Constantinople, Murphy at Frankfort, Hale at Madrid, Perry at Tunis, and McMath at Tangiers—he asked each of these gentlemen if they could possibly have been so lost to all sense of decency, dignity, godliness, propriety, virtue, patriotism, and prudence, as to speak disrespectfully of Andrew Johnson. Honest John P. Hale was the first to answer from Madrid, with the bravery and bluntness of a Spanish bull, giving Mr. Seward's Peeping Tom the lie direct, and courting and soliciting the very fullest investigation. Mr. Murphy at Frankfort pleads not guilty, and sends an affidavit to back up his plea. In the extremity of his distress he forwards a supplementary letter to Mr. F. W. Seward, asking that mercy of the son which he might fail to obtain from the inexorable sire. Mr. McMath, at Tangiers, is quite oriental in the fervor of his disclaimer. Mr. Perry, at Tunis, says, with simple dignity, "It is enough for me to declare my loyalty to the Government and my uprightness as a subordinate officer under the President." Thank you, Mr. Perry! We were getting a little qualmish, and your reply is invigorating. Morris at Constantinople vindicates himself—tells, with tears in his eyes, how he has defended the President in the *Levant Herald*, and gives a speech which he made to a deputation, in which he declared Mr. Johnson to be "a man of exemplary habits and life"—"of striking propriety of demeanor and conduct"—"possessed of extraordinary energy and fortitude of spirit"—"equal to any emergency"—"of a high order of talent and character"—"of a broad and statesmanlike spirit." But we need not quote any more of Mr. Morris' adjectives. He is entitled to the praise of eating the very largest toad, and of making the fewest faces over it.

But we think that we have said enough of this somewhat unpleasant pamphlet. The diplomatic service of the country in former years has suffered sadly in its reputation abroad, through the ignorance, the vices, and the clownishness of a few of our representatives. We hope and believe that the days of such men are over; and that we shall never again have a Minister bawling, half drunk, from a tavern balcony, or keeping a harem under the very nose of royalty. There are moral vices which are less disgusting, but not less dangerous. Very respectable men may have spines of fatal flexibility; and the so afflicted had better stay at home to be doctored and to be nursed.

The National Debt—Needless Alarm for Its Premature Payment.

From the Times.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is alarmed lest our national debt should be paid too soon. He has fallen into the habit of introducing resolutions into Congress protesting against its payment "by this generation." Congress hesitates about passing them, and the *Tribune* hails this hesitation as the dawn of a financial millennium. It declares Mr. Kelley's proposition to be "not much better than qualified repudiation"—and insists that the debt must be paid at once—"by those who contracted it, not by their posterity."

Mr. Kelley's alarm is as absurd as the *Tribune's* political economy. If he will be patient, he will soon recover from it. "This generation" is much more likely to double the debt than to pay it. The country has been amused with the idea that we are paying it off at the rate of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions a year; but it forgets that we are increasing it quite as fast in other directions. The Bounty bill of 1866 added about eighty millions. Another is under way which will add from two to four hundred millions more. Mr. Schenck says this bill will do "to begin with," and General Banks pledges himself to vote for whatever sum the soldiers want—he does not care whether it is four or eight hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, has presented another, and Mr. Perham, of Maine, still another bill of the same sort. The soldiers constitute a powerful part of the great body of voters. They have one common interest, and nothing is more certain than that just so long as aspiring partisans want their votes, just so long will millions be voted out of the public Treasury for the purpose of securing them. Neither party in Congress can now dare vote against any such proposition. No prominent public man dare take ground openly and boldly against the policy thus foreshadowed, ruinous and fatal as they know it to be! Whoever does so is forthwith denounced as an enemy of the soldiers—a Rebel sympathizer—a traitor or a Copperhead more or less disguised. And an epithet or two of this sort is quite enough to silence any member who, in a rash moment, might have dreamed of consulting the public good.

Then, too, Mr. Blaine's proposition to transfer to the National Treasury all the debts incurred by States and counties in raising soldiers and prosecuting the war, is pretty certain sooner or later to become a law, and this will add not less than five hundred millions to the aggregate of the national debt. And lurking behind all these stands another class of claims, of which no man can estimate the amount—we mean the claims of loyal men, North and South, for property destroyed during the progress of war. These claims began to come in at the beginning of the the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in public life.

So startled was the Committee by the amount of these claims that they reported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizens of the Southern States should be entertained. But this was simply a temporary evasion of an inevitable duty. It was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee did not dare to let the country understand the extent of these claims,—which are perfectly just, and can no more be ignored than can the Seven-thirties or any other part of the public debt.

What the amount of these claims will prove in the end to be the country has no means of knowing. Mr. Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous measures of taxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and courage of the whole country. And we have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will be found to be perfectly just, and such as must be paid, will approach very nearly, if it does not equal, what is understood to be the present aggregate of the national debt. This may seem extravagant, as it is certainly alarming; but we believe time will show that it is not an over-statement of the actual fact.

Congress, meantime, seems inclined to cut off one after another the sources of revenue whereby the interest on this gigantic debt, and the decrease of its principal, can alone be met. Twenty or twenty-five millions of the income tax were released at the last session. The tax on cotton, which yields twenty millions more, came within a very few votes of being abandoned. Every branch of manufactures clamors for release—and those which are the most powerful, and which are therefore the most important, are pretty sure to get it. The same interests demand protection from foreign competition to an extent which will cripple commerce, and seriously diminish its vast contribution to the public treasury—and experience shows that their demands are quite likely to be conceded.

Both Mr. Kelley and the *Tribune* may possess their souls in patience. They can lay aside all apprehensions of a rash and premature payment of the national debt. Both those gentlemen are much more certain to see it doubled than to see it paid. It will never probably be repudiated—that is, not by any formal vote or direct action of the Government. But voting additions to it, and refusing the taxation required to meet it, are methods of avoiding payment quite as effective as open repudiation. And the tendency towards both is strong already, and likely, under the pressure of party necessities and party recklessness, to become still stronger.

Congress and the President on the Details of Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

A bill supplementary to the act of Congress providing "for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and to facilitate their restoration," has been passed by the House of Representatives by 117 to 27, a strict party vote. It directs the commanding general in each of the five military districts into which the ten excluded States are divided, by the general act of March 2, to cause to be made before the 1st of September next a registration in such county or parish of the male citizens of the United States (whites and blacks) over twenty-one years of age, resident in each county or parish under the restrictions of the said general law, and who shall have taken a specified oath of loyalty, and that after such registration shall have been completed and copies thereof returned to the commanding general, he shall, within thirty days thereafter, cause an election to be held for delegates to form a State Constitution, to re-establish a loyal State Government, according to said act of March 2, etc. The Constitution thus framed shall be held as adopted only with the approval of a majority of the registered voters, and with its approval by Congress, Senators and Representatives are to be admitted from such State.

From the decisive vote by which this bill has passed the House, we conclude that it has been agreed upon by the dominant party, and will therefore become a law, veto or no veto. (*En passant*, we infer that the present session of Congress will be continued for at least two weeks longer, and perhaps three.) Under the regulations of this bill, we see nothing to prevent the restoration to Congress of every one of the ten States concerned in season to organize their parties and to participate deliberately in the Presidential election of 1868.

While this practical measure was under consideration in the House, the Senate was engaged in discussing a string of radical abstractions from Mr. Sumner, in the shape of further guarantees of Southern loyalty, including common schools and a homestead law. By a vote, however, of thirty-six to ten, this string of abstractions was laid upon the table—a very suggestive and satisfactory vote. In the negative, with Mr. Sumner, were the two Senators, Tipton and Thayer, from the new State of Nebraska (one a Union soldier and the other a Union chaplain during the war)—a vote which may be accepted as settling all doubts in reference to the political status of these two new acquisitions to the Senate. They are radicals of the Kansas-Nebraska school.

The President has selected the commanders of those five Southern military districts. General Grant promptly, on being requested to suggest his selection, proposed Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Ord and Sickles. It appears that Mr. Johnson has, without much difficulty, recognized the fitness of each of these officers for the important duties defined, except General Sheridan. In his case the idea that he knows nothing of statecraft and politics has been thrown out, with the hint that General Sherman would be better adapted for the special position proposed. This sort of special pleading, however, will not be held by the people of the great North as sufficient to justify the removal of Gen. Sheridan; for he is now, and has been for some time, in command of the military district embracing Louisiana and Texas, and has discharged his duties therein not only as a good soldier, but as a man who has proved himself a perfect master of statecraft in going honestly and straightforward in the work assigned him, and to the great end in view. The President will make a serious mistake in removing General Sheridan; for his removal, if made, will be attributed to other reasons than those of his alleged ignorance of "statecraft" or Southern politics. Throughout the loyal States, after General Grant, and, perhaps, General Thomas, there is no officer of the army who would be more acceptable for the "statecraft" of the Presidency itself than "little Phil Sheridan." In any event these military commanders, under the express instructions of Congress, will have a plain line of duty before them, and as the results of their work are to be submitted to Congress, it will not require much "statecraft" beyond fidelity to the law to meet the responsibilities assigned them.

As for the ten excluded States, their leading and managing politicians will do well to remember that, with their restoration to Congress, and with the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment and its proclamation as part of the supreme law of the land, all conflicting laws of Congress will be superseded, and every State will thus be left to decide for itself whether it will exclude the negro vote, and lose the negro population in counting the people for representation in Congress, or whether it will continue negro suffrage in order to count the negroes for representation. For instance, South Carolina has seven hundred thousand people—three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks. Now, let us suppose that under the terms of Congress she is restored, and that this aforesaid amendment has become part of the Federal Constitution. Let us then take one hundred thousand souls as the ratio for a member of Congress, and South Carolina may elect for herself whether, in continuing the suffrage to the blacks, she will choose seven members of the House of Representatives, or, in excluding the blacks, will be satisfied with three members. In any event, the white owners of the land can control, if they will, the political movements and votes of the black laboring classes; and so the only course of wisdom for the planters is to proceed at once to those steps of conciliation and harmony which will secure them this balance of political power now in the hands of their black fellow-citizens. The very existence of Southern society under this new order of things in the ten excluded States depends upon a "happy accord" politically from the beginning between their say five millions of whites and four millions of blacks.

The Moral Guilt of Rebellion.

From the World.

As we expected and intended, our article of Monday evokes ululations of horror from the Republican press. As a means of "holding the mirror up to nature" to "show vice her own deformity," the article has precisely the kind of success which we wished. It is not *we*, Messrs. Republicans, it is *you* that defame and disparage Washington. Well may you stand aghast, well may you hold up your hands in horror, when we disclose the consequences of your own principles.

For our part, we are in hearty accord with the zealous and admiring homage paid to the character of Washington by good men of all nations. We regard him as the brightest exemplar the world has ever seen of high and consummate public virtue; and, in our estimation, there is nothing which does so much credit to human nature, nothing which so hopefully attests the real moral progress of mankind, as the consecration in all hearts of the memory of such a man. There have been men enough who have smitten the cultivated with the charm of genius—men more than enough who have dazzled the multitude with the glare of military exploits; but Washington is one of the very few, and of those few the most illustrious, who, in public stations and in the discharge of public functions, have won the reverential love of all orders of men by the pure lustre of their virtues. If the homage paid to Washington is mistaken, men have no reason to put confidence in any moral judgment they are capable of forming, for no moral judgment ever formed by men has been more deliberately thoughtful and sincere.

"If this fall,
The pillared firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble."

If, therefore, anything can be safely assumed as a solid basis of moral reasoning, it is the character of Washington. If anybody disputes the moral greatness of Washington, it is as idle to reason with him on moral questions as it would be to reason on poetry with one who disputed that Shakespeare was a great poet, or on art if he disputed that Raphael was a great painter, or on eloquence if he denied the merits of Chatham. But concede to us, as a postulate not to be disputed, that Washington was great, and that the peculiarity of his greatness consisted in high and peerless virtue, and we ask no other premises for abating the pretensions of the so-called "party of great ideas."

The occasion for making this use of his fame consists in the fact that the Constitution is practically abolished, and reasoning founded upon it no longer makes any impression. It is, therefore, necessary to recur to first principles; to go back to those sound and sure moral instincts by which minds unclouded by transient passions recognize and reward conspicuous virtue. The appreciation of Washington has been too extensive, too durable, too uniform, too deliberate, to be accounted for as a fitful effervescence and frenzy, like the popular delusions which sometimes seize upon a community, and spread as a temporary contagion. If the bigotry of the present excited and passionate period is in clear conflict with the calm and settled moral judgment of mankind, it should be classed with the delusion which crazed Europe over the Crusades, or that which, at a more modern period, ran wild over the South Sea Bubble.

We are accused of a "back-handed" method of championing the South. The article on Washington was so transparent that nobody who read it could have missed its aim—the method adopted being obviously a device to gain attention to a subject on which public feeling has grown torpid. As to the charge of championing the South, we admit it, and are willing to be judged by the standards accepted by enlightened historians and moralists. *Debellare superbos et parcere subjectis*—vigor in war, but mercy to the prostrate—is an old Roman maxim which has become a modern proverb, because it has its roots in the moral nature of man. *To trample upon the fallen* is base; and all unperverted minds instinctively regard it as base. A man infuriated by passion may continue to deal blows upon his disabled foe, but it shocks the sense of manhood and fair play, and honorable bystanders spontaneously cry "Shame!" If they consider the original merits of the quarrel while such baseness is enacted before them, their humanity seeks out the circumstances of extenuation. They regard the wrong as having been atoned for and cancelled by so much of the punishment as was fair and adequate. Against the ignoble fury which inflicts the excess, they are justified in pleading the virtues of the victim and all circumstances of reasonable extenuation.

The howling declaimers who fan the fury by which Congress is backed in its tyranny, descant perpetually on three charges, viz.:—That the South is a community demoralized by slaveholding; that they were Rebels; and that many of their leaders had previously sworn allegiance to the United States. These three circumstances form the whole stock-in-trade of the infuriated railers against the South; and yet every one of these charges is a shaft shot straight at the character of Washington. He, too, was a slaveholder, a rebel, a disregarder of a previous oath of allegiance. Twist and wriggle as they will, it is impossible for the radicals to gainsay these facts. They must admit, then, that the furious accusations with which they blacken and vilify the South, contain only charges which may be consistent with the brightest and purest virtue, or else the railers fly in the face of the settled moral judgment of the world. To justify the vindictive measures adopted by the radicals, it is necessary to prove something *more* than past slaveholding, past rebellion, or past disregard of oaths of allegiance, unless they are prepared to replace the eulogies of Washington by execrations. The mere fact of rebellion, oath-breaking, etc., goes for nothing; it is only the circumstances in which the Southern Rebels *differ* from Washington that can be fairly urged to their disadvantage. All the habitual topics of declamation must be flung out as irrelevont, and the tremendous severity practised upon the prostrate must be justified on other grounds, or it cannot be justified at all. It is not the circumstances in which the Southern people resemble Washington, but the circumstances in which they differ from him, that must constitute the guilt which cries aloud for vengeance.

As the oath-breaking is erected into the most odious of all the charges (the disfranchisement of Sherman's bill resting solely on that), it is incumbent on the radicals to point out circumstances of discrimination, which render the oath-breaking of the South more heinous than that of Washington. There is, indeed, a broad discrimination between the two; but it does not tell in Washington's favor. That there must be somewhere a power of absolving from such oaths will, we suppose, be seriously disputed. An oath to support any particular constitution is obviously released, when the sovereign people who framed that constitution substitute another in its place. The sovereignty (wherever the sovereignty resides) can cancel such oaths at its pleasure. Washington and his compatriots were released from their oaths of allegiance by the Declaration of Independence, which threw off the sovereignty of Great Britain over the thirteen colonies, and assumed it for the colonies themselves. But Washington was a rebel in arms against the mother country before independence was declared. In the case of the South, it was the settled and sincere conviction of the people that the ultimate sovereignty resided, not in the Federal Government, but in the States. That this was a mistaken opinion does not affect the *moral* aspect of the question in the least. A man acquits himself from moral blame by acting according to his honest convictions. Mistakes of the intellect are not chargeable upon the conscience. *If* the South had been correct as to the proper location of the ultimate sovereignty, no man capable of forming an opinion on such a subject will say that the Rebellion had not a solid moral justification. The mistake of the South, therefore, did not involve moral guilt, but only intellectual error. The Southern people believed, in their consciences, that their respective States could rightfully absolve them from their Federal allegiance. The infuriated, unreasoning radicals, overlooking this central and controlling fact, insist on treating the South as if a mere mistake of the intellect, the necessary fruit of a perverted political education, were a heinous and inexpiable moral crime. Nothing could be more unjust, illiberal, or more stupidly intolerant and bigoted. That the South has frankly recanted its error, after submitting it to the test and arbitrament of arms, should be deemed—after the terrible sufferings the South has undergone—a sufficient expiation of its error

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2(rp) No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

2 4 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tfrp

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton: including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED:

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. f2 20 3m

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

12 26-3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

76 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 3f 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper, Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLDS Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street. Three doors above Walnut. 11 8f

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

INTERESTING OCCASION.—The Annual Examination of the New Jersey English, Scientific, and Classical Institute, at Hightstown, took place a few days since. These examinations are public; and for two days the spacious and beautiful Baptist Church was crowded with citizens, parents, and others interested, from abroad, to listen to the unusual attainments and proficiency of these pupils. H. K. Smith, Esq., who has long been connected with the educational interests of Philadelphia, was present, and in a few remarks expressed the opinion that for *thoroughness* the school was second to none in the land. He had not seen classes exhibit such proficiency in the Calculus and other mathematical studies on any former occasion. This reflects great credit upon Professors C. and E. Haas, the Principals of this rising institution. Professor Dalpé has charge of the department of languages, and the promptness and thoroughness of his classes showed that the Professor has an aptness to teach which few men possess.

The young ladies and gentlemen recite together, and the refined manners of both proved to the public that the system has worked well; and we learn that, in order to appear to good advantage in the presence of each other, a commendable rivalry is promoted. Miss Shepherd conducts the department of vocal and intrumental music with marked skill and taste.

On the last evening of the examination the Rev. A. M. Jelly, of Philadelphia, was present, and delivered an address which will not soon be forgotten in Hightstown. The students and audience manifested their appreciation by frequent demonstrations of applause. At the close of his address he congratulated the Board of Trustees and Managers of the Institution on their good fortune in securing the services of such gentlemen as Professors Haas and Dalpé, who, under God, could make the Institute whatever they pleased. And then, turning to the audience, he congratulated the citizens of Hightstown on having among them so many young ladies and gentleman who had proved themselves competent to appreciate such instruction.

CURIOUS CLAIM FOR WHARFAGE.—A matter of considerable interest to shipmasters and wharf-owners has been argued before Judge Cadwalader for the past two days, while sitting in Court of Admiralty. It was a libel to compel the payment of wharfage to Charles M. Weidner, by the master of the ship Jane D. Southard, of Maine. The circumstances under which the claim was made are these:—Many years ago the United States caused to be built two piers at Chester, for the protection of the shipping ice-bound in the Delaware. About four years ago Mr. Weidner built an intermediate pier, and during the past winter the ship Jane D. Southard, being for a month ice-bound, made use of one of the Government piers, and to better secure the vessel, a line was fastened to the wharf of Mr. Weidner. For this he claimed wharfage, and it was insisted that he had a legal right to it, though during the period the ship was detained at Chester it was impossible, the other side alleged, by reason of the river being filled with ice, for the pier to have been used by the libellant.

Judge Cadwalader was of the opinion that the libellant was entitled to wharfage, but upon a suggestion that the land between the two Government piers belongs to the Government, and that a Port Warden's certificate could not give the power to build a wharf there, he recommended Assistant District Attorney Valentine to apply for an injunction to restrain Weidner from collecting wharfage.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—The United States Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine, is rapidly filling. Jay Cooke, manager for the Middle States, yesterday sent to the asylum forty-six Pennsylvania soldiers. They were all disabled veterans. At their new home, sanitary care and comfortable apartments will be furnished, and they will be taught some light business, suited to their maimed condition. The men left under the guidance of Chaplain John Long. He gleaned them from the Almshouse, from the Soldiers' Home at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, and from the hedges and byways of the city. About the first of April he will return for a second company.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—A meeting of our citizens has been called in aid of the suffering people of the South, to relieve the wants of the destitute there in the prosent impending famine, at the Board of Trade Rooms, at noon to-morrow. The call is indorsed by Mayor McMichael, and has the signatures of many of the most prominent business men in this community.

HAND MUTILATED.—A lad named George Pinker, sixteen years of age, living at No. 2015 Virginia street, below Coates, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon at a factory in Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh, by which three of his fingers were cut off. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANOTHER SAFE ROBBERY.—The safe in the counting-house of Messrs. Watson, Malone & Co., Noble street wharf, was broken open about noon yesterday, during the absence of those in charge, and several checks stolen, which, with due bills, etc., carried off, amount to twenty-four hundred dollars.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO CARS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a lad named William Jones was seriously injured by being caught between two cars at Ninth and Parrish streets.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—Thomas Adams, forty years old, who resided in Wood street, below Twenty-third, died last evening, from an overdose of laudanum.

FENIAN MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Fenians will be held at National Hall this evening.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Grubb, an optician of Dublin, has completed an enormous reflecting telescope, which was ordered by the Victoria Legislature, for the sum of £5000, for Melbourne. The tube of the instrument is four feet and a half in diameter. The sides are made of tapering steel ribs, and the entire instrument is not only singular on account of its dimensions, but also because of its completeness, accuracy, and "finish."

A WHITE AUSTRALIAN BEAR.—An Australian paper notices the capture of the first white bear found in that colony. Its eyes are a light blue.

THE OHIO CANAL.—Navigation on the Ohio Canal will be temporarily closed on this (Tuesday) evening, for the purpose of repairs.

POPULATION OF BERLIN.—The population of Berlin, according to the last census, is 632,370.

—Max Maretzek was presented on Thursday with a beautiful gold-mounted baton by Ronconi.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

Sun Rises 6:14 | Moon Rises 1:59
Sun Sets 6:05 | High Water 8:55

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada.	Feb. 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada.	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europa	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Portland	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Cornica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc.	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Swed. brig Matilda, Anderson, from St. Martins 13th inst., with cotton seed, etc., to Jaureiche & Lavergne. Experienced very thick weather for the last two weeks.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 11—6 P. M.—Brigs Idella, for Matanzas, Fanny, for Marseilles; schrs J. J. Spencer, for Cardenas; and Alba, for New Orleans, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. Wind NW.

March 12.—The Br. brig John Harris, with guano, is at the Breakwater, waiting orders; one barque and two brigs are off the Capes, coming in. Weather very thick, and raining. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hudson, Potter hence Dec. 20, for Acapulco, was spoken in lat. 6 58 N., lon, 24 28 W., out 84 days.

Ships Goshawk, Lawson, and Sanspareil, McAlpine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque E. A. Souder, Paine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 27th ult.

Barque Venus, Parker, hence, remained at Antwerp 24th ult, for New York soon.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 13th ult.

Brig E. H. Kennedy, Hoffses, hence, below New Orleans 7th inst.

Brig M. White, Bryant, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 9th inst.

Brig E. Ashcroft, Quiroch, from Palermo for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 13th ult.

Schrs J. C. Craig, Craig, and A. A. Andrews, Kelly hence for Portland, at New York yesterday.

Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 7th inst.

Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, hence, below Providence 12th inst.

Schr Mary S. Lunt, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from below Salem 11th inst.

Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Charleston 10th inst.

Schrs M. Perrin, Gibbs, and C. Stetson, Robinson, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schrs S. Castner, Robinson, and A. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Charleston 10th inst.

Schr R. Vaux, Powell, for Wilmington, N. C., sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr W. B. Mann, Weaver, for New York, was loading at Pass Cavallo 1st inst.

Schr R. Seaman, O'Neil, for Cienfuegos, cleared at New Orleans 7th inst.

Schr J. Elliott, Gilchrist, for Salitilla River, and P. Boice, Adams, for Jacksonville, went to sea from Charleston 9th inst.

Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, hence, at Baltimore 12th instant.

Schr Grale, Mason, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, cleared at Norfolk 11th inst.

Schrs Ann Eliza, Caswell, and E. Townsend, Gardner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 11th inst.

Schrs Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, and Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th inst.

Schr David Faust, Lord, from Galveston, at Pass Cavallo 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A circular from the General Consulate of Portugal in New York states that the Board of Public Health for the Kingdom of Portugal having learned that all ports of the United States are free from cholera or any other infectious disease, all vessels arriving from this country at the Western Islands, or other Portuguese ports, are henceforth not required to perform quarantine.

MISCELLANY.

One of the Sandy Hook pilots reports that on the 11th inst., from six to nine miles SE. to E.SE. of the Highlands, saw a sunken vessel in twelve fathoms water; the upper half of her mast-head poles were painted white, with ball trucks—supposed her to be a full-rigged brig steamship, and British.

Brig Perry, late belonging to the navy, has been purchased by Messrs. Williams & Barnes, of New London, and is to be fitted for the sperm whale fishery from that port, under command of Captain Stephen Bolles, of that city.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. **E. M. NEEDLES & CO.** GIRARD ROW.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use,

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by falling, and

NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE,

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmwsm rp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

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For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMEROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 1uths

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

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will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

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For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

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AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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FRENCH STEAM

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2-22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

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EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
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OIL CLOTHS,

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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

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Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

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Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

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FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET

JOBBER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS, and Traveling Goods generally.

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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 66 and 68 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

8 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

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2 Philadelphia.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

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COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
FOURTH TIME IN 7 HIS THEATRE
Of the powerful Drama, in a Prologue and Five Acts, Entitled THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
This great Play will be produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY,
BROAD STREET DURING A SNOW STORM,
A FIRE ON SHIPPEN STREET,
Lucy Fairweather.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
The Hose Carriage used in the Fire Scene is kindly loaned by the Good Intent Hose Company.
To commence with
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
Mrs. Arundel.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Re-engagement, for twelve nights only, of
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
Commencing MONDAY, March 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 14,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in her great characters,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Taylcure's sensational drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which may be nightly seen in
THE SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.
FRIDAY NIGHT—LUCILLE'S BENEFIT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" CROWDS THE HOUSE NIGHTLY.
THIRD WEEK OF "OURS,"
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"OURS," "OURS," "OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS,
THE HUT AT SEBASTAPOL,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST,
and MRS. JOHN DREW
as MARY NETLEY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured one week in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME,
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK ONLY ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
March 13 and 16,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EACH DAY.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats.

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GRAND REOPENING
By the Two
PEAK FAMILIES BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the
BERGER FAMILY.
For a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening during the week.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
TWENTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
2 Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, 200 Silver Bells.
GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen and seats secured three days in advance.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinees for 25 Cents.
3 14 9t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

JARVIS & SCHMITZS'

LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT,

(SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1867.

SOLOISTS:

MADLLE CAMILLO URSO The celebrated Violin

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867.

Interesting Discussion of the Southern Relief Bill.

The Senate bill donating one million dollars to the suffering poor of the late Rebel States, encountered unexpected opposition yesterday in the House of Representatives. Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, opposed the bill for two reasons—First, because he was opposed to the distribution of alms by the Government; and secondly, because he was satisfied from recent observation in that region *that there was no such destitution there as required this measure.*

The second reason adduced by Mr. Wood throws discredit upon the entire movements for Southern relief, by denying that the destitution is as great as is represented. This denial is based upon his own observation in that region. Mr. Wood added that the people there required nothing from the North except protection for their civil rights and Northern capital to develop their industry.

Mr. Wood certainly assumes a grave responsibility in thus discrediting all the efforts that are being made for Southern relief. "Civil rights" are very good things in their way, but they will not put food in the mouths of starving people. However, according to Mr. Wood's statement, there is no destitution there requiring relief from the North.

Mr. Chanler, another Democratic member from New York, denounced the measure as being designed not to aid the poor people of the South, but to keep up the Freedmen's Bureau. He characterized it as a black wolf in sheep's clothing, and as purely a political measure, conceived in no good spirit. We do not see how the appropriation of money to buy food for the starving is a "political measure," unless, as it would do in this case, it would serve to disabuse the minds of the Southern people of the false idea which so many of them entertain, that the Republican majority in Congress is actuated towards them by feelings of malevolence. Such a "political measure" as that would certainly be highly desirable.

Mr. Boyer, Democrat, of this State, administered a very deserved rebuke to Messrs. Wood and Chanler. He told them that if they objected to the Freedmen's Bureau as a means of distribution, it should be recollected that that was the best available means at hand for that purpose. If more money were required, he would vote for it. If this measure was not passed, he did not wish to hear any more resolutions of sympathy for the people of Ireland from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) or anybody else.

After some personal sparring between Messrs. Chanler and Boyer, General Ben. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved as a substitute for the bill that the proposed appropriation of one million dollars be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in relieving the widows and children of Union soldiers starved to death in the Rebel prisons of Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby, Millen, and Belle Isle.

The General called attention to the fact that he had supplied for many months in New Orleans food to the starving wives and children of Rebel soldiers, but in order to do so he had not drawn a dollar from the Government, but had taxed the rich of the South to feed the poor of the South, and he was still willing to go as far as the farthest in that direction. He referred to the recent appropriation by the Mississippi Legislature of $20,000 for the defense of Jefferson Davis in a trial that would never take place.

The ladies of Texas had recently sold a large quantity of Rebel uniforms, and instead of devoting the proceeds to feeding the poor in their midst, had sent the amount as an endowment to the college presided over by Robert E. Lee. He thought the pair of game chickens lately presented to Robert E. Lee had better have been cooked for some of the starving children about whom gentlemen were so anxious. He wished to let the people of the South know that, so long as they followed the men who had led them to destruction, destruction could only be the result.

General Logan followed in the same strain, while Messrs. Bingham and Randall supported the bill.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, supported General Butler's substitute, and mentioned as a reason for his position that out of a cavalry company raised in his district, and known as the Coburn Company, twenty-four were starved to death at Andersonville; and that out of one hundred and fifty-six men of the same regiment who were captured when Meade fell back at Centreville, one hundred and forty-two were starved to death at Andersonville. Among the number was his youngest son, who suffered the torments of the damned for twenty months at Andersonville, while his eldest son fell at the head of his regiment with Sheridan, near Richmond.

The effect of the discussion was so damaging to the bill that its friends feared to press it to a vote, and the House adjourned without action upon it.

Appointment of District Commanders.—Generals Schofield, Sickles, Thomas, Ord and Sheridan were yesterday appointed Commanders of the several districts provided for in the bill for the more efficient government of the Southern States. These appointments will give very general satisfaction to the country, and under the Generals named we do not doubt that the provisions of the law will be faithfully executed. Each of them is familiar with the condition of his district, and will be fitted to act more wisely under the bill than a new officer could do.

A Fenian Barometer.

We notice in the various papers statements endeavoring to cheer up the drooping spirits of the Fenians under the adverse news which comes from abroad in regard to the prospects of the uprising in Ireland. So far as the intelligence coming by the cable is concerned, the fact that it is in possession of the British on both ends of the line may account for any leaning towards the English, and may even render the reliability of the despatches doubtful. But there is another criterion which never deceives—an infallible barometer which always indicates the exact prospects of the success of either party. We refer to the quotations of British Consols. The most refined instrument for detecting the approach of a storm in the physical world is inaccurate and unreliable compared with the rise and fall of stocks. Whenever any convulsion occurs in the political world, its approach is always foreshadowed by a fall in Government bonds. Now, looking at the prospects of Fenian victories in Ireland, do we see the slightest indication of them in the fluctuations of Consols? There has been no change whatever; there has not been the least indication of danger; in fact, from the quotation, we should say that confidence has rather increased. How different was it in 1848, when the other effort at an outbreak was attempted! The Consols fell on one occasion nine per cent. in twenty-four hours. Yet that attempted rebellion was easily crushed. How much smaller must be the chance of success at present; when no fluctuation is perceptible! While, therefore, sincerely sympathizing with Ireland in her affliction, we cannot but do our duty as journalists, and advise all our readers to avoid giving their money to aid a perfectly hopeless cause. The fate of the attempt is a foregone conclusion. It never had a shadow of chance. It cannot but be an entire failure, and all the funds contributed will end with going into the pockets of sharpers, or else be thrown away in ammunition to be captured by the British, or in pamphlets to convict some of the unfortunate victims of a too sanguine disposition in Ireland.

A Fortune Within the Grasp of Every One.

The road to fortune, like the public highway, is open alike to the children of the beggar and the descendant of the king. Some may fail in the effort: unforeseen misfortune may check and discourage others. The forest tree does not always mature as nature's law directed and intended. There are exceptions to every law, that of money-getting included.

We propose to show how a nimble sixpence may be converted into fortune, how care and economy may be made the twin servants of worldly prosperity; how insignificant trifles may, by a little wisdom and patience, be made the basis of blocks of real estate. In other words, how simple is the great mystery of accumulation, when rightly understood.

The following table speaks for itself, with greater eloquence than anything which argument or persuasion could add:—

TABLE SHOWING THE AGGREGATE VALUE, WITH COMPOUND INTEREST.

Daily expense.	*In 10 ye's.*	*In 20 yea's*	*In 30 yea's*	*In 40 yea's*	*In 50 years.*
2½c. a day or $10 a year.	130	360	790	1,540	2,900
5 " " 20 "	260	720	1,580	3,080	5,800
8½ " " 30 "	390	1,080	2,370	4,620	8,700
11 " " 40 "	520	1,440	3,160	5,160	11,600
13¾ " " 50 "	650	1,800	3,960	7,700	14,500
27½ " " 100 "	1,300	3,600	7,900	15,400	29,000
55 " " 200 "	2,600	7,200	15,800	30,800	58,000
82½ " " 300 "	3,900	10,800	23,800	46,200	87,000
1'10 " " 400 "	5,200	14,400	31,600	61,600	116,000
1'37 " " 500 "	6,500	18,000	39,500	77,000	145,000

The aggregate of the above table is that $4·53½ per day, placed at interest, at the lowest of our legal rates, viz., six per cent., will in fifty years nett the enormous sum of $478·500. $1·10 per diem, a sum within the ability of most business men, will amount to the clever fortune of $116,000. Enough, it will be acknowledged, to spoil quite a large posterity not morally fortified against so common a disaster.

But this is not the brightest side of the picture. It is supposed here that the prudent and economical money-getter is to be satisfied with giving to the Trust Company the advantages of advanced rates, increased values, and speculative opportunities of so long a term. In business circles money is worth double the above rates, and many are sacrificing this interest for want of cash to discount their bills. More than this, the ability to discount each bill as it is matured, is a "feather in the cap" of the business man, which ofttimes returns him an additional five per cent. on following purchases. Money judiciously invested in real estate will ofttimes double, and even quadruple, in half the time above stated.

Thirty-five years ago, property on Chesnut street could have been bought at one-tenth the present price. The ground on which the Girard block is built, bounded by Market and Chesnut streets and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was then covered with towering forest trees. Starting from the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, one could journey diagonally across unimproved lots to Gray's Ferry. This is now densely built up. The West-End has, since that time, become one of the choicest parts of our city, and is replete with the most costly residences. From Thirteenth and Market streets to the old Girard farm, now Girard College, was a succession of vacant commons, bleak hills, and unsightly burying grounds. Behold now Spring Garden, Green, Mount Vernon, Wallace, Coates, and other streets, lined with the choicest dwellings. On Eleventh and Twelfth streets, the city is already beyond Monument Cemetery. To-day, Master street, west of Fifteenth, is the border. It will not be long that the residents on these streets will enjoy their semi-rural homes. In a few years they will be hemmed in with beautiful residences. Columbia avenue will soon be the border, and in a few years more the Odd Fellows' and Mechanics' Cemeteries will be called upon to give up their dead to the opening of new streets and the onward march of improvement.

The opportunities to-day are equal with those of the past. The increase of our city is now more rapid than then. We have only to carry our memories back five years, and have patience for the future.

Ten per cent., then, would be a moderate interest, counting these extraordinary results and advantages of the patient economist. This will materially alter our figures. Here it is:—

TABLE SHOWING THE AGGREGATE VALUE AT COMPOUND INTEREST, AT 10 PER CENT.

	In 10 years.	*In 25 years.*	*In 50 years.*
2½ cents per day or $10 per year.	159	983	11,739
5½ " " 20 "	318	1,966	23,278
11 " " 40 "	637	3,933	46,556
22 " " 80 "	1,274	7,866	93,112
44 " " 160 "	2,549	15,932	186,224
88 " " 320 "	5,098	31,864	372,448
176 " " 640 "	10,197	63,729	744,896

The aggregate of the above table is as follows:—$3·49 per day at 10 per cent., for fifty years, will amount to $1,477,000.

The small sum of 6¼ cents per day, at the above rate, will, in fifty years, nett the large sum of $29,000.

This will doubtless astonish our young friend, who have never dreamed of independence. "Fifty years is a long time," they answer. You need not wait so long. By the saving of a larger sum you may hasten the good time. And yet, how many persons will continue in business even fifty years, and from wasteful extravagance or mismanagement, die poor!

The question of interest is a strange one. So rapidly do your little sixpences accumulate, that the last year's interest of the fifty amounts to two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Another and still stranger fact is here shown. While the principal of your combined sixpences, for the above time stated, is but eleven hundred and forty-two dollars, the compound interest of the same is twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Extend the calculation ten years further, and you have $76,000.

Here is an old man tottering with his staff. His hair is white with the frosts of eighty winters. He is soon to shake hands with Death, and bid farewell to the oppressions of poverty. He is very poor; his clothing is ragged; he often retires to his humble couch with a dry crust for his evening meal. For sixty years he has indulged in little and useless extravagances, which, but for the cultivation of foolish habits, he could have done without, and the saving of which might have secured for him competence and respect in his old age. He has daily partaken of from one to two glasses of liquor, and he has scarcely ever been without his quid of tobacco. What a pitiable plight for an old man! He complains of the world for his misfortunes, when in truth the folly is his own. Had he begun at his twentieth year to save the sixpence per day, spent in the cultivating and feeding of one useless and filthy habit, he could have escaped the evil, and been a cleanlier and better man. He could have had a fortune of over *seventy-six thousand dollars.* His children could have been better educated, and his decline be cheered by the prospect of benefits to be conferred upon the remaining members of his household, and the invigoration of benevolent objects.

The road to fortune is not so mysterious and difficult as supposed. It is straight and easy of travel. Be industrious, be frugal; avoid useless habits, and all will yet be well.

The Collectorship.—We understand that numerous friends of Colonel William B. Thomas, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, are urging his reappointment to that position. There is a pressing necessity for filling the office by the appointment of some one to the regular and responsible discharge of its duties. Setting politics entirely aside, and viewing the matter entirely in a business light, no one would be more acceptable to the merchants of the city. To unimpeachable integrity, Colonel Thomas adds the important qualification of a thorough acquaintance with all the details of the Custom House. We sincerely hope that the President will settle the vexed question in this satisfactory manner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture Room will be continued on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Sermon this Evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

THE ANNUAL (ADJOURNED) MEETING of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION of the First School District of Pennsylvania will be held March 16, 1867, at the rooms of the Association, No. 320 WALNUT Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
3 14 21* HENRY MATHER, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY invited to attend the Opening Celebration of the FOSTER HOME ASSOCIATION, in the New Building, Southwest corner of TWENTY-FOURTH and POPLAR Streets, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Girard Avenue Cars pass the door. 3 12 3t

COMMITTEE ON STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
The final meeting of the Committee will be held in Select Council Chamber, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The persons interested in the subject will please attend. R. M. EVANS,
3 13 2t Chairman of Committee.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once: keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAMINE AT THE SOUTH.

The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to meet at the

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,

TO-MORROW (Friday March 15,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

To take measures for relieving the suffering people of the South.

MORTON McMICHAEL,
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

John Welsh,	S. V. Merrick,
H. A. Boardman,	William Welsh,
Frederick Fraley,	Jay Cooke,
Thomas S. Newlin,	Charles Cambios,
John A. Brown,	Peter McCall,
F. A. Drexel,	George H. Stuart,
Thomas Mackellar,	A. Whitney & Sons,
David S. Brown,	Collin & Altemus,
Cope Brothers,	John B. Myers & Co.,
W. Butcher & Son,	John P. Crozer & Sons,
R. Patterson & Co.,	James Page,
John Robbins,	Morris Wheeler & Co.,
Charles Macalester,	L. Audenreid & Co.,
Morris, Tasker & Co.	Day, Huddell & Co.,
Sharp, Wens & Co.,	Buzby & Co.,
J. H. Mitchener & Co.,	James Steel & Co.,
Malone & Co.,	Perot, Lea & Co.,
Baker & Hopkins,	William E. Burk,
L. C. Mytinger & Co.,	William Massey,
George Cookman,	Barcroft & Co.,
Henry Lewis,	Amos R. Little & Co,
Edmund Yard & Co.,	D. & C. Kelley,
Pease & Baxter,	A. E. Stephens,
A. Campbell,	Isaac S. Waterman,
Rene Guillou,	Jacob Riegel,
D. B. Cummings,	William C. Ludwig,
Simon W. Arnold,	Thomas G. Hood,
William H. Berry,	James Bonbright,
David N. Sinn,	Richard Wood,
Charles L. Sharpless,	A. H. Shott,
John G. Brenner,	David Young,
C. R. Ross,	Samuel E. Stokes
Benjamin T. Tredick,	H. E. Temple,
S. A. Caldwell,	Kirk B. Wells,
Thomas Fotheringham,	James McFadden,
George H. Kirkham,	D. S. Wiltburger,
M. Parker Shortridge,	Edward P. Borden,
J. J. Phillips,	George Bullock,
D. C. Wharton,	Joseph W. Bullock,
William B. Bullock,	John O. James,
J. Edward Bazley,	William C. Kent,
James Long,	Charles Sanse.
George Heyl,	

3 5 9t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
3 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease.
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Tetter!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Salt Rheum!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itching Piles!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Scald Head!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Barber's Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Ring Worms!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures All Skin Diseases
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have *"Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2thstu1

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at
12 28uth2m4p GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuths4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29]7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.
HATTERS.
SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

FOR SALE—ALL THE MACHINERY AND FIXTURES of the late "PHILADELPHIA CAR WORKS," TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
3 14 3t* WILLIAM WOOD & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

DIVIDENDS IN GOLD,
FROM THE GOLD MINES OF
MONTANA TERRITORY.
RICHEST IN THE WORLD!

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA.,

Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 60 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold Ore have been tested by Arastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay.
Its average yield was $93, gold, per ton, by stamp mills; and the tailings, which are loss, assayed $200 per ton. It assays regularly about $250 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3000 tons of ore in thirty days which should yield at least $500,000. They have secured a large water right and mill lot for their operations on Trout creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana lies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles are perfect.
This Company offers greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists.—(*See Prospectus.*)
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.
The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.
This is undoubtedly the most profitable investment ever offered. Call for a Prospectus.
The Preferred Stock is for sale at their Banker's. [2 27
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Manufactured by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and ropy or stringy as it leaves the strainer. Now add 10 gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good soft soap from one package of
NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.
Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. [3 12 3t.
ASK FOR NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES,
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather
LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,
About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WM. W. ALLEN & CO.
409 WALNUT ST — INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. — PHILADELPHIA
INSURANCE AGENTS.
WM. W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST

YONKERS AND NEW YORK
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF
NEW YORK.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st of December, 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid	500,000·00
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand	6,624·67
Amount of Cash in Bank	18,779·94
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	20,000·00
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate	153,000·00
United States Bonds of 1881	110,500·00
United States 5-20ds, 5 28s	147,175·00
United States Bonds, 7 3-10s	73,500·00
West Chester County Bonds	35,000·00
New York State Bonds	32,550·00
Relief Fire Insurance Co., 88 shares	2,500·00
Interest accrued, but not due	10,313·16
Premiums outstanding	7,917·16
Rents Accrued	583·32
Due from other Companies, Salvages, and Property	6,500·00
	$619,945·24
LIABILITIES.	
Claims for Losses contested by the Company	2,500·00
Losses during the year which have been paid	292,466·14
Amount of losses not settled	12,500·00
Dividends declared during the year	25,000·00
INCOME.	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	354,450·24
Amount of Premiums earned	147,948·15
Amount of Interest Money received from Investments	41,568·43
Amount of Income from all other sources	2,909·00
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount of Losses paid during the year	232,466·14
Amount of Losses paid during the year which accrued prior to the year	13,239·00
Amount of Losses estimated in former statement paid during the year	15,500·00
Paid for Reinsurance	3,986·99
Amount of Return Premiums paid	25,371·29
Amount of Dividends declared during year	25,000·00
Amount of Expenses paid, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	40,659·92
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company	20,567·96
All other Expenses and Expenditures of the Company	36,383·29

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
PRESIDENT
WILLIAM CONNER, JR.,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. MURRAY, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
STATE AGENTS
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
3 9 stuth3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

JUST IN STORE THIS DAY, A FRESH INVOICE OF
CALIFORNIA PORT,
ANGELICA
MUSCATEL,
HOCK WINE BITTERS,
CLARET, AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

PATTERSON & BOULTON,
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.
Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuths1m

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 6 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

WHOLE SHOW IN THE GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having disposed of their premises formerly used as a place of burial, in the rear of Noble street, west of Fifth street, will commence the removal of bodies on the 25th of March instant, to ground in Mount Vernon Cemetery provided for the church. They will be glad meanwhile to confer with any parties interested, who may address PEARSON YARD,
3 12 tuths 6t No. 240 N. ELEVENTH Street.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.
PITKINS & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Limitation of the Time in Which Articles May be Entered.

J. C. Derby, United States Agent, has recently received official information from Paris, that on the 29th of March the regularly appointed officers of the Paris Exposition having the matter in charge, will proceed to a general inspection, and will prepare a list of exhibitors whose stalls shall not have been completely finished and furnished with products at that time. Exhibitors who have then failed to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them, will not be permitted to compete for prizes. This regulation has been made because all means of access and transportation are now at the disposal of the exhibitors, and also because complaint has been made that in previous exhibitions certain exhibitors have delayed sending in their products beyond the day of opening, either through negligence or for the purpose of presenting to the jury products the most recently unpacked, and in the most advantageous aspect.

A Curious Correspondence—A Change of Political Opinions.

General O. B. Wilcox, who was nominated by the President to be a Colonel in the Regular Army, finding that his confirmation was opposed by the radical Senators from Michigan, wrote one of them the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.—Hon. J. M. Howard, United States Senate—Senator:—I have the honor to explain that I have been brought up in the military service over twenty out of twenty-four years, including my cadetship (for which I was indebted to your favor), that last summer, while in civil life, and not expecting to re-enter the service, induced by a soldier's feeling of magnanimity towards conquered foes, I favored conciliatory measures, but that time and observation have taught me my mistake, and that now military measures are necessary in the South, until those rebellious people completely acquiesce in the terms imposed by Congress for restoration.

My present position is best defined by Major-General George H. Thomas' letter recently published, and in his views I most heartily concur.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
O. B. WILCOX.

He also opened negotiations which procured the following indorsement:—

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1867.—Dear Sir:—General O. B. Wilcox has called upon us and urged us very strongly to recommended his confirmation as Colonel in the Regular army. He has assured us that he is satisfied that he had made a great mistake in connecting himself with the party inaugurated at Philadelphia on the 4th of August last, and that he is satisfied that Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy is wrong, and that he is now a warm supporter of the Congressional policy. He also states that his principal object in resigning his position as Assessor of the First District and taking a position in the army was to discontinue his connection with the Johnson movement.

He further states that in his professional characteras an officer of the army, he shall endeavor in good faith to carry out the Congressional policy of reconstruction of the Rebel States. Relying upon these statements and the earnest professions of General Wilcox, we are of opinion that his nomination for a colonelcy, now pending in the Senate, had better be confirmed.

(Signed), F. C. BEAMAN,
C. UPSON,
JOHN W. LONGYEAR,
R. E. TROWBRIDGE,
T. W. FERRY.

Hon. J. M. Howard, United States Senator.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the confirmation of General O. B. Wilcox as Colonel in the army. J. F. DRIGGS.

Assault with an Axe by a Wronged Husband.

From the Hartford Post, March 12.

On Saturday afternoon last Morris Shields, of this city, went to New Haven to visit his friends, Mr. and Mrs. William Hogan. The latter family seemed very glad to see him, and treated freely to whisky, over which all got pretty merry. Then some business called Mr. Hogan out for a time, and on returning he found his wife in the arms of Mr. Shields.

Enraged at the sight of this, he seized an axe near by, and rushed upon the parties, dealing Shields a powerful blow with the back of the axe on the back of his head, causing a horrible flesh wound, about five inches long, and cutting into an artery. He continued to strike with the axe, hitting Shields the second time on the forearm of his right arm, causing a bad gash, and hitting him the third time on one of his hands, which he held up to protect his head. He also dealt Mrs. Hogan a blow, producing a slight wound. Shields' cries brought help to the house, and all the parties were taken by the Police to the Station, where Shields' wounds were dressed, after which he was taken to the residence of his brother. He was very weak from the loss of blood, and it is not unlikely will die of his injuries. Hogan was committed to jail to await the result, and his wife was locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

YOUNG THIEVES.—A couple of days ago three lads, named Edward Farnon, Daniel Marr, and Thomas Branan, got together, and one of them, Edward Farnon, acting under the advice of the other two, it is alleged, robbed his father, Thomas Farnon, of $110 in money. This was taken from a drawer in a bureau in Mr. Farnon's bedroom. After obtaining the money, the three boys lived in a very fast style, and went to the theatre and other places of amusement, and indulged in all the luxuries of the season. When arrested this morning at Mr. Farnon's house, in Ludlow street, below Fortieth, it was found that they had spent $90 of the money. The remainder was recovered by Officers Craig and Kelley, who made the arrest. They had a preliminary examination before Alderman Allen, who committed them for a further hearing.

MARKET THIEF.—The farmers in South street and South Second street markets have been much annoyed of late by petty depredations upon the produce they bring into market. Women and boys are principally engaged in this business. They pass through the markets ostensibly as buyers, but watch every chance to steal whatever they can conveniently conceal either in baskets or about their persons. A boy named James Wheatly, residing in Spafford street, was arrested at his residence yesterday afternoon, on complaint of a person who has lost several articles within the past few weeks, and had seen Wheatly wandering around the market in a suspicious manner. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.—Philadelphia used to have the reputation of being one of the cleanest, if not the cleanest city in the United States, but any person who will make a tour through the streets now will be apt to wonder how she ever obtained it. The filth and mud of the whole winter has been allowed to collect and settle in our streets, until, in some cases, they are almost impassable. In many places there are great gaps made by the caving-in of sewers, whilst in some of our streets that are traversed by the passenger railroads the paving is in a very bad condition along the line of the rails. In Sixth street, between Chesnut and Arch, this is particularly observable. There is plenty of opportunity to get rid of the vast quantity of mud and filth that now encumbers our streets.

AT IT AGAIN.—Matthew Stratten was arrested last night, at the corner of Seventh and Moss streets, whilst endeavoring to prop up the corner of a house. It is said that Matthew has a most inveterate propensity to display his form on that corner, and has been arrested before for persisting in doing so. He had a hearing before Alderman Lutz on the charge this morning, and was committed to answer the charge of corner-lounging.

THE GAS LAMPS ON THE NEW BRIDGE.—The new Chesnut street bridge has received a very handsome addition to its many beautiful adornments in the shape of twelve gas-lights. These lights are supported by very elegantly designed posts of a very elaborate pattern, and ornamented with green and bronze paints. It is expected that it will not be necessary to put new lights on the bridge before it is finished.

RIVER ADVICES TO-DAY.—The steamer Norman, Captain Crowell, regular Boston line, sailed for that port this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Tuscarora has nearly finished taking in her cargo, and will sail on Saturday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Juniata had not yet arrived, although several days overdue. The addition of the port of Havana to the New Orleans route, may, perhaps, be one of the causes of her non-appearance, it taking an additional twenty-four hours to run in and out. The weather, outside, is said to be very heavy. During two whole days Captain Catharine saw nothing but fog. Coast navigation, under such circumstances, is almost a dangerous matter, but Captain Hoxie is one of our most skilful and experienced sailors, and there is, consequently, no cause of alarm. She may possibly, on account of the continued prevalence of land winds (N.E.) have run out of coal, and so be compelled to come in under sail.

The Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C., will be due here on Saturday, and sail again on Tuesday next.

CASE OF LARCENY AT CENTRAL STATION.—Augustus Langbine, Lewis Bellerpue, and George Kemberly were before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station this afternoon, charged with stealing brushes from the store of Mr. Armbruster, in North Third street. The thieving had been going on for some time, and the amount stolen at different times will sum up in value thousands of dollars. Bellerpue admitted taking a large quantity of brushes and bristles from Mr. Armbruster's establishment.

On being called to the stand, Bellerpue acknowledged taking the brushes and bristles to a Mr. Langbine in Camden. He had been selling these goods for a long time to the two different parties, Langbine and Kemberly. The last sale was made last Friday, of some bristles to Mr. Kimberly. The next day he was arrested. The prisoners were held in $1500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

STEALING THIRTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF PENNIES.—A man named John Weaver was arrested this morning for stealing thirty dollars in pennies. It seems that Weaver had been following a soap wagon, driven by one Patrick McClusky, for the purpose of appropriating a box of pennies which he knew was under the seat. The wagon stopped before a soap factory (Cooke's) in Race street, above Second, and the driver went in on business. Just as soon as he had disappeared Weaver ran up to the wagon, got hold of the box, and was making off, when he was discovered by a policeman, who arrested him. Alderman Williams committed Weaver in default of $600 bail.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Yesterday morning Officer Hess observed a crowd of young men obstructing the sidewalk at the corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Seeing that they showed no disposition to move on, he spoke to them, and told them to do so. One of the party answered back in a very insulting manner, giving the officer permission to go to a very warm place. The officer then attempted to arrest him, but in doing so, it is alleged, he was knocked down and kicked by a man named Edward Aschenback. The latter was arrested for the offense, and had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $800 bail to answer.

WAR OF THE RACES.—John McCain is a small specimen of humanity, lately imported, but is endowed with a most irascible temperament, having a propensity, when excited, to knock down everybody and everything. This morning being a cold one, John got into a warm and angry discussion with a negro named White, on the South street wharf. He asserted vehemently that the latter was a "baste, and not a mon," and this being refuted in the same spirit John entered upon a knock-down argument, which lasted some time. For this he was arrested, and Alderman Butler held him to appear at Court.

STREET-WALKERS SENT BELOW.—A number of the nightly perambulators of the region immediately around Washington Square were arrested last night, at a very late hour. Undeterred by the weather, these nuisances to society continue their evening walks in that neighborhood, and the police are making energetic efforts to put a stop to their operations. Hardly a night passes but several are arrested and sent below. The party who were taken into custody last night had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and were furnished lodgings at Moyamensing Prison for the next thirty days.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The following is the amount of taxes received at the office of the Tax Receiver, Mr. Peltz, since the first of the month:—

Day.	Amount.	Day.	Amount.
1	$73,121 86	7	$19,852 48
2	26,390 88	8	20,759 09
4	24,138 16	9	21,295 15
5	36,108 87	10	24,507 67
6	16,929 54	12	21,445 11

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Davis & Harvey, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

2 Coupon Bonds, $1000 each, Connecting Railroad 68 ..... 93¾ p. ct.
5000 shares Dale Farm Oil Co ..... ½c. each
1334 shares Mantua and Sugar Creek Oil Co., ½c. each
No. 2118 Lawrence street, a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 15 by 89½ feet to Orkney street $1100

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE HUBBELL AND PATTON GOLD COMPANY.—Letters patent of the State of Pennsylvania were issued by Governor Geary to the Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company, of this city, on the 11th instant. This is the first patent ever issued by Pennsylvania to a company owning mines out of the State, and also manufacturing and working its precious metals in the State. Their great quartz mills will begin to run again here in Philadelphia next week, with a new 200-horse power Harrison boiler. This Company owns the rich Trout Creek Gold Mines of Montana Territory, and is expected to pay much larger dividends than the famous Gould & Curry, and other mines of California. Some of their preferred stock is now for sale at their bankers, No. 20 S. Third street. See advertisement.

TO BE CURED of disease or suffering is always desirable; but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.—A rare opportunity will be offered this evening at 7½ o'clock, for persons desirous of obtaining a good chromo or engraving, by attending the sale at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Every lot sold without reserve, on account of the owners relinquishing the business. Sale to be continued to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and 7½ P. M.

ANYBODY can be suited either in goods or price, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

PERCIVAL—JONES.—On the morning of the 13th of February, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. N. Paxson, GEORGE G. PERCIVAL, M. D., to ISABEL B., daughter of George T. Jones, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BIRD.—On the morning of the 13th instant, FLORENCE WEYANT, youngest daughter of Matthias and Letitia J. Bird, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 735 Callowhill street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

HAGY.—On the 13th instant, FRANKLIN HAGY, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Roxborough, opposite the nine mile stone, Ridge avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

JONES.—On Tuesday morning, the 12th instant, HOWARD, son of Asa and Elizabeth Jones, aged 3 years 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Fourth and Vine streets, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On the 11th instant, ISAAC JONES, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Veterans of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1328 S. Fourth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—On the 13th instant, ELLEN S., wife of James A. Maguire, in the 38th year of her age, daughter of the late James Hogan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 334 Callowhill street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Craft generally, will meet at their Hall, RICHMOND Street, above Frankford road, on Friday afternoon at 2¾ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN T. BROWN.
By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
Masonic dress will be strictly observed.

ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS AND FIXtures for Grindstones, and a variety of small Grindstones for family use, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PACKER'S PATENT ICE CREAM Freezers for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT DOOR BELLS, WHICH CAN easily be put up by yourself: Door Gongs, for placing over Store or Office Doors, to give notice of their being opened, and a variety of other Gongs, House, Hand, and Call Bells, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 16 Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5m

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods. Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 28 2mrp

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as a speedy healing remedy of the ages. In a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 28 stuthsmap

CONSUMPTION CURED.
USE HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
SOLD BY
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 12 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

THIRD EDITION

The Methodist Conference at Harrisburg.

Second Day's Proceedings

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 14.—The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Cook. Several unimportant items of business were adjusted. The Conference agreed to include all benevolent contributions made as special offerings during the centenary year in its report of centenary contributions. By this action, churches which have raised money for new parsonages or churches, or for the payment of old debts upon church property, will have full credit for what they have done. The Rev. L. C. Matlack, a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist connection, was admitted into the Conference as a minister. It is understood that the whole body of which he was a member, intends to do as Mr. Matlack has done. The business of the Conference is progressing slowly. The Stewards proceeded at 10 o'clock to call for the money devoted for the Worn-out Preachers' Fund. So far as we can judge, the churches are doing fully as well as last year. The money will be distributed to needy claimants.

The following young ministers were continued on trial in the Conference after being fully represented:—Levi B. Hoffman, E. E. White, James Asgate, Adam L. Wilson, George W. F. Graff, Edward B. Newman, Enoch Stubbs, Henry White, F. M. Brady.

Rev. Dr. Junkin, of O. S. Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Burgess, of the Free Baptist Church, Harrisburg; Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg; Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, were introduced, the first of whom addressed the Conference upon the subject of temperance.

Notices were given, and the Conference adjourned with the benediction, by Rev. S. M. Cooper.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Proclamation of the President.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the ratification of the convention between the United States, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden, on the one part, and the Sultan of Morocco on the other part, concerning the administration and upholding of the light-house at Cape Spartel.

The Government of Morocco not at this time having any marine, either of war or of commerce, the expenses necessary for upholding and managing the light-house is to be borne by means of an annual contribution, the quota of which shall be alike for all of them. If, hereafter, the Sultan should have a naval or commercial marine, he binds himself to take share in the expenses in a like proportion with the other subscribing powers.

Impeachment Witnesses.

General Fullerton and H. M. Flint, known as "Druid" of the New York *News*, have been examined by the Judiciary Committee regarding their knowledge of the impeachment charges. The former testified regarding the Steedman-Fullerton Bureau investigation.

Important Suits to be Tried.

The famous suits of Russell, Mayor, and Waddell, creditors against the United States, known as the "Floyd Acceptances Suits," are shortly to come up again in the Supreme Court. The holders of the acceptances are among our most respectable and prominent citizens and corporations. It will be recollected that on the original trial of the Pierce and Bacon case, it was stated in evidence that the contractors had never been able to procure a settlement of their accounts from the War Department, and that they were ready to liquidate all the outstanding acceptances, and all liabilities, including the value of the alleged contracted Indian trust bonds, if the settlement should be made. The result of these new trials will be watched with interest by the commercial public, involving as it does some millions of dollars, and the establishment of some intricate points in law.

Claims for Damages.

The Special Claims Commission of the War Department, composed of Generals Canby, Holt, and Hunter, have done nothing lately in the way of adjudicating on the cases on their docket, as they have been waiting for official information as to the effect of the recent acts of Congress upon their labors. The result is finally that nearly two hundred claims have been stricken from the list as being barred by the act ordering no settlement of any claims for damages arising from the operations of armies within the limits of the Rebel States.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 14.—Mr. Connell presented a remonstrance from citizens of Philadelphia against the repeal of the law of 1866, providing apension for the soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. McCandless, one from the principal lawyers against the law enabling interested parties to testify in their own cases, which was read; also, a resolution to repeal the License law for Philadelphia.

Mr. White gave notice that he intended to present the memorial of the Attorney-General, a large proportion of the lawyers of Philadelphia, and a portion of the Supreme Bench, in favor of allowing interested parties to testify.

Also, the petition from the inhabitants of Schuylkill valley for a law compelling the Schuylkill Navigation Company to construct sluices for the passage of fish through their dams on the Schuylkill River.

Mr. Ridgway read a petition from Philadelphia for a change in the license laws.

Messrs. Coleman and Haines read petitions from citizens residing along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, relative to rates of freight on that road.

The following bills were read:—

Mr. McCandless one authorizing the Treasurer of Philadelphia to refund to the owners of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon the amount of taxes paid on their building while used for the soldiers of the United States army.

Mr. Stutzman, one for the construction of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Coleman read an act supplementary to revision of the Corporative Charter of the city of Reading.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged during the entire morning session in the first reading of numerous local bills, of no particular importance.

Fires.

BEAMSVILLE, C. W., March 14.—The house of James Wilkins was destroyed by fire last night. Five children who were in the house were badly burned. Two of them are not expected to live.

TROY, N. Y., March 14.—A fire at Schaghticoke this morning destroyed the cordage works of Spicer & Meeley and the twine factory of Griffith & Driggs. The building was owned by L. B. Baker. The loss is $12,000 to $14,000, mostly covered by insurance.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 14.—A fire broke out at 2 A. M. in a building occupied by Charles Nichols as a grocery store, which was consumed, together with the next building, owned and occupied by Mr. Penors as a bakery, dry goods, and grocery store. The grocery stores of Charles Chapin and J. Fish were also burned. The loss is about $13,000, partially covered by insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton firmer at 30@30½c. Flour active; sales of 12,000 bbls.; State, $8·90@12; Ohio, $11@12·80; Western, $8·90@12·75; Southern, $10·00@16·50. Wheat active; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 2 at $2·40; California white, $2·25. Corn buoyant and excited at an advance of 3@5c.; sales of 65,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·15@1·18. Rye firm; sales of 1000 bushels at $1·15. Oats active and 1@2c. higher; sales of 60,000 bushels Western, 64@65c.; State, 70@72c. Provisions dull and quiet. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Stock Market is steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 102; Canton Company, 50¾; Erie Railroad, 58½; Cleveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 95; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 74; New York Central, 123½; Illinois Central scrip, 132¾; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 98; Hudson River, 136; United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 109¾; do. 1863, coupons, 107½; do. 1864, coupons, 107¾; do. 1865, coupons, 106¾; Ten-forties, coupons, 97¾; Seven-thirties, first series, 105⅝; all other series, 105⅝. Sterling Exchange, 8⅞; at sight, 9⅛. Gold closed at 134¼.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE FENIAN MUDDLE

More Troops Sent to Ireland.

The Fenians Take Refuge in the Wicklow Mountains.

The Queen's Portrait to be Sent to Mr. Peabody Next Week.

The Elections in Italy.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 14—Noon.—The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The Government has just despatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be stationed at different points in the river Liffey.

The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

Queen Victoria will despatch her portrait to Mr. Peabody, the American philanthropist, some time next week.

FLORENCE, March 14.—Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. Garibaldi is at the head of the opposition party.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Not in Session.

The House has adjourned until to-morrow, with the expectation that the Senate will dispose of the Supplementary Military Government bill to-day.

How the Southerners are to Vote.

Senator Drake proposed an amendment to the bill that will probably be adopted, requiring that a vote for or against Convention be given by voters at the same time they vote for delegates.

Congress to Adjourn Next Week.

Speaker Colfax expresses the opinion to-day, that Congress will certainly adjourn next week.

One of the Results of Colored Suffrage.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court is taking evidence against colored men alleged to have voted illegally at the election in Georgetown. On the other side; evidence is being put in against the Judges of Election, charging them with destroying the votes cast by the colored men.

Nominations.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a large batch of appointments for Postmasters, Assessors, etc.

Municipal Petition.

Petitions are in circulation praying Congress to change the time for holding the election for Mayor of Washington, so as to allow that officer to be chosen at the municipal election to be held next June.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Yates (Ill.) presented memorials from the Legislature of New Mexico for the completion of the Capitol building at Santa Fe; for an increase of pay of the officers of the Territory; for the erection of a penitentiary; for the payment of claims for Indian depredations, etc.; all of which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Ramsay (Minn.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back favorably the bill authorizing the Atlantic Telegraph Company of New York to make soundings and lay a cable on the American coast, to connect with the French coast. Also the bill to declare certain bridges across the Missouri river public highways.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution to cancel a Post Office contract for carrying the mails from Portland, Oregon, to Lincoln, now in the hands of his colleague, Mr. Corbett. He explained, in offering the resolution, that Mr. Corbett took the contract before he was elected to the Senate, and desired now to relinquish it, under the Act of Congress prohibiting Senators or members from holding contracts under the Government. Passed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) moved to take up the bill of the House to suspend the act of last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Boulingy. It was taken up and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill providing in part for the extension of the Capitol grounds. It appropriates $20,000, to be used for the purpose of grading and filling up the grounds. Passed.

Mr. Van Winkle (W. Va.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of putting pensions granted by special acts of Congress on the same footing with those granted under general laws. Adopted.

Mr. Norton (Minn.) introduced a resolution to print 5000 copies of the Bankrupt bill, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Covode asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the charges of irregularity in the Treasury Department had been made through the press and in the House, and that such statements are calculated to cause great uneasiness in the country, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate all such charges, and to report to the House the present outstanding Government indebtedness, as represented by currency, bonds, compound-interest notes and other promises to pay, the deficiencies exhibited by the books and accounts, the amount of over-issue, if any; whether coupons of duplicate bonds have been presented, and if so, what amount of such has been redeemed; and to inquire into all other irregularities, etc.

Mr. Chanler objected, as the last clause was too indefinite, and opens too wide a field of inquiry.

Mr. Covode gave notice that he would move, on Monday, to suspend the rules so as to offer the resolution.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) introduced a bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and a bill to constitute eight hours a day's work for all mechanics and laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) desired to have the latter bill put on its passage, but Mr. Stevens objected.

Mr. F. Wood (N. Y.) presented the petition of Mayor and citizens of New York, asking an extension of the same privileges to sailors honorably discharged, as is now extended by law to soldiers.

The Speaker presented the reply of the Congressional Printer to an inquiry contained in a resolution of March 11, respecting the purchase of printing paper.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report whether Hunt or Chilicott, claiming seats as delegates from Colorado, is, *prima facie*, entitled to the seat.

Mr. Randall moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Not agreed to.

The House then, at 12·20, adjourned.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, March 14.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Sanford M. Green; Regents of the University, William M. Ferry, Jr., and Ebenezer Wells.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Reconstruction bill, declaring that to enfranchise the negro and disfranchise the white by Congressional action would be unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Henry J. Percival committed suicide yesterday by taking strichnine. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause.

Annual Meeting of the General Ticket Agents of the United States and Canadas at Memphis.

The annual Convention of the General Ticket Agents of the United States and Canada was held at Memphis, Tennessee, last week. Mr. William R. Barr, of the Erie Railway, President of the Association, presiding. Mr. B. F. Patrick, of the Chicago and North western Railway, was elected President for the ensuing year, and J. F. Boyd, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Vice-President.

It was decided that free baggage should be limited to one hundred pounds, all in excess of this to be charged fifteen per cent. over first-class through rates, the costs to be collected as far as such baggage is checked. It was also decided that claims on lost baggage (admitted and unlocated) be charged *pro rata* to roads constituting the line on which the baggage was checked through. In consequence of the order of the Quartermaster-General of the United States, which states in substance that the Government rates which prevailed during the war are abolished, and the old rates existing previous to the war re-established, except in cases where special contracts are made, it was voted that second-rate freights be established as the tariff.

Our Minister at Berlin.

We are sorry to hear that Hon. Joseph A. Wright, American Minister at the Court of Berlin, is so ill that serious doubts of his recovery are entertained by his friends. Mr. Wright is one of our most popular Ministers abroad, and we trust that the waters of Karisbad, whither he has gone by the advice of his physician, will restore him to his usual health, and enable him to resume the duties of the position which he has so ably filled.

BEEF FORTY YEARS OLD.—A letter from Stockholm says:—"At the last meeting of the Idun Society there was served at supper a curious sort of beef that had been preserved for forty years. In 1827 Captain Parry had placed at School Point, at Spitzbergen, a depot of meat. The flesh was in tin boxes, buried beneath a quantity of stones. The white bears had displaced some of the stones and destroyed several of the boxes, but a few still remained intact, and were brought to Sweden by the Swedish scientific expedition. It was one of these boxes that Professor Phoreil, of Lund, had given to the Idun Society, who found the meat perfectly eatable and of good flavor."

DEATH FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A Cornwall (England) paper reports the death of a poor woman, aged forty-seven years, the wife of a farm laborer, from religious excitement. A short time ago she was converted at a revival meeting held in the Wesleyan Chapel. The excitement produced a desponding state of mind and concern for her soul, which ended in lunacy. When a physician was called to see her, he found her in too exhausted a state to be removed, and after an obstinate refusal to take food for twenty-one days, she died of starvation.

FOOLS.—The King of Persia once ordered his vizier to make out a list of all the fools in his dominions. He did so, and put his Majesty's name at the head of them. The King asked him why, to which he immediately answered, "Because you entrus

CHIGNONS.

More About their Dangers—Both Sides of a Dreadful Story.

A day or two ago we copied a statement from the London *Lancet* concerning the dangers of wearing chignons. The following has since appeared in the London *Telegraph*—it professes to be the description of an actual experiment:—

"I purchased at a fashionable hair-dresser's a chignon of very elaborate appearance, and submitted part of it to examination under a powerful microscope. From the mass of hair composing the chignon I selected for experiment about one hundred and fifty hairs, and commenced by carefully cleansing them from grease and other impurities in a tepid solution of potash, and drying them in a current of heated air. Upon submitting them to examination by a moderate power, I found the hair, which was of a dark brown color and fine texture, perfectly clean and free from any parasitical appendages, until within half an inch of what was evidently the natural end of the hair, when a multitude of small dark knots or protuberances on the outer corticle were visible. Upon carefully detaching some of these, and placing them on an object-glass, under much higher power, it was immediately evident that they were innumerable specimens of the so-called *gregarines*.

"As nearly as I could estimate, half an inch of a single hair would yield over a thousand of these disgusting epizoa in their embryo condition, and enveloped in a gluttinous substance. Having this satisfied myself of their existence, I next proceeded to ascertain if they were possessed of vitality. It is well known that gentle and continued heat affords the most favorable conditions for the development of this class of insect life. I therefore placed about a dozen ends of the hair between two pieces of felt slightly oiled, and submitted it to a moist heat of one hundred and twenty degrees for six hours; and also bound upon the neck of a common hen—a convenient place having been carefully shaved for the purpose—a number of hair-ends, and placed the bird in front of the stove for about the same time.

"At the end of this period the gregarines which had been placed in felt were carefully examined. They had undergone great development, and more than a score showed unmistakable signs of life. But on removing the hairs from the neck of the hen and placing them under the microscope, a most extraordinary change in the ova appeared to have taken place. The hairs were swarming with the released epizoa: nearly all, indeed, were more or less detached from the envelope, and presented many of the unmistakable peculiarities of the *pediculus humani capitis*. In many the mouth was furnished with a proboscis, the antennæ as long as the thorax, and the depressed segments of the abdomen were clearly visible.

"It was abundantly evident that no process to which the hair had as yet been submitted had even impaired, much less destroyed, the vitality of the gregarines. I cannot venture to trespass upon your space by giving a detailed account of the experiments made to ascertain how this vitality could be destroyed; suffice it to say that steeping in boiling water, and exposure to a dry heat of 360 degrees Fahrenheit, totally failed to do so. The compound ethers, benzole, and the bichloride of mercury destroyed them completely, as also some of the mineral acids; but most of these would of course render the hair worthless to the chignon-maker, the beauty of its appearance being entirely destroyed. I regard these experiments as fully demonstrating the fact that many ladies are wearing, perfectly unsuspected, upon their heads the germs of an insect life which may at any moment spring into a vitality that would prove distressing beyond measure, and be by no means easy to eradicate, these horrible insects multiplying with almost inconceivable rapidity, and their generation being governed by no well-ascertained law."

A writer in the London *Review* discusses the whole subject of chignons—inquiring, at the outset, "Why do ladies wear chignons? Do men fall in love with chignons? Do an Ishgonian and a Cockney share in this extraordinary sentiment, and both lay their hearts at the back of their respective Juliet's head?"—and citing Du Chaillu's new book to show that the belles of equatorial Africa wear chignons not at all unlike what may be seen any day in Regent street. The difference, however, between the Ishago and the English lady is that the former manufactures the chignon out of her own hair and head, while the latter buys it ready-made in the shops."

Then the writer quotes the story we have copied above, and derides it, remarking thus:—

"The gregarines are possibly not animals at all, and may be a comparatively harmless though disgusting vegetable formation. They are not 'epizoa,' and they never develop into pediculi. In fact, pediculi are never found in dead hair. Then, again, artificial hair for the most part comes from France and Germany, and not from the 'filthy Burlases.' However, we need not dwell on this part of the subject. What the ladies will say on the matter it is not easy to conjecture. It is not improbable that they will stick to the chignons through good and evil report. They are not deterred by trifles from what they have once taken a fancy to, and if you want to confirm a woman in her attachment to anything, you have only to abuse it; if she only had a slight regard for it before, she will then love it with a positive enthusiasm which might be mistaken for obstinacy, but which is simply a touch of genuine female nature.

"English ladies are glorious martyrs to custom, and have often before stood boldly up against the innovations of science. If they once take it into their heads that chignons will add them in procuring husbands, the imaginary gregarines will be regarded as nothing. Chignons are classic and Parisian. Chignons are borrowed directly from French dames, whose patrons are in the jockey clubs. Chignons derive a certain charm of innocent naughtiness from their very origin. Chignons enable ladies to appear on an equality with each other, whether Nature has been scanty or profuse to them. The chignon is another weapon added to the captivating armory. Between dyes and chignon, pads and puffs, the figure and face will be irresistibly prepared for conquest.

"If those embellishments are multiplied further, we shall arrive at a situation not dissimilar to that which is prophesied as the result of continued advances in the science of war. A time must come when nothing more can be done; when Art shall be satisfied with her work upon the female model, and exercise her inability to improve it by a single additional cushion. Then we shall have the millennium of fashion, and perhaps a return to primitive simplicity. When the force of attraction are on all sides equal, competition must cease. Chignons and contours, when universal, must defeat their own object, just like long-shooting cannon and Greek fire. Some other novelty may then, of course, be started; but there may be an end to the combinations of millinery, and chignonism cannot be inexhaustible. Perhaps the costume of Dr. Walker may be that of the future. If our professions are to be invaded, why not our garments? If we are left our paletots in peace, however, we may leave the ladies their chignons."

Mr. Bryant in Spain.

The *Correspondencia de Espana* of Madrid thus pleasantly noticed, recently, Mr. Bryant's presence in the Spanish capital:—

"At the Exhibition of the Fine Arts has been seen lately William Cullen Bryant, the first lyric poet of the United States. It is nine years since this indefatigable traveller was in Spain, and his second visit proves that he has not forgotten the tokens of esteem with which he was received by our most distinguished men of letters.

"Bryant has completed his seventy-second year, notwithstanding which, under his long white beard, his features reveal great vitality, and his arm and active step has the elasticity and energy of youth. Bryant, like Quintana, appears destined to the singular good fortune of seeing his brows wreathed with the crown which only posterity bestows upon true genius. He has left this place for Rome, whence he will return to his country in the summer. May he yet for the third time be seen in Spain by those who admire him for his beautiful verses and love him for his patriarchal virtues."

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a cough, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. MARY CALDWELL, 1002 Sansom St. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

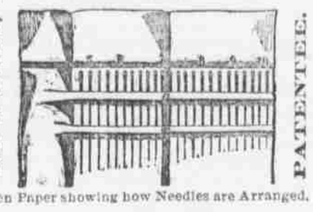
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and I have no relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they said I was past cure. Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one first years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a child of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. A friend recommended some of your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have since recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction. E. F. THOMAS, 136 N. 40th Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 463 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES



Open Paper showing how Needles are Arranged.

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You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES. [2 2 stuttu1m

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 3 stuttu1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

BUILDING HARDWARE

300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes, Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Riveal Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
3 7thstu] No. 1321 MARKET Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1]

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 35 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [1 24] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 11]p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc, etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

COAL.

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COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6.50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6.75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.,
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Pamphlets free. 6m

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Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	155,900·00
$1,040,050 par.	Market value, $1,070,580·75 Cost, $1,039,352·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,667·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·96
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,330·00
	Cash in Bank $811.10 2·3	
	Cash in Drawer 347·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital		$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus		944,543·15
Premiums		1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866; $310,000.	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President,
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies and Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461·81.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537·80.
LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.
Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker,

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
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JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
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BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
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Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Morton McMichael, Mayor.
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A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.
ASSETS.....$136,210·89.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

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CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1792. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
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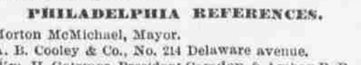
MARVIN'S PATENT



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ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests,
Second-hand Safes of all makers,
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
SELECT BOX SIDE,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES,
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOOD
8 8 fmwim] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General. On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners,
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, March 15, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Store house, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

Six (6) dozen assorted Paint Brushes, 5" and 6" "Clintons."
Four (4) dozen assorted Sash Brushes, Nos. 4 and 8, "Clintons."
Three (3) dozen Fitches, flat, ¼, ½, and ¾ inch
Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob left, 5½ and inch.
Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob right, 4½ and 5 inch.
Three hundred (300) lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, in 25 lb. kegs.
Two hundred (200) lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25 lb. kegs.
Six (6) reams Sand Paper, Nos. 1 and 2.
Thirty (30) gross Assorted Screws, ¾ inch Nos. 5, 6, and 7.
Three (3) dozen Buck Saws.
Fifty (50) pounds Hoop Iron, ¾ inch.
Two hundred (200) Hoop Poles (small) for nail kegs.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two respon

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE TWELFTH LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE, HAVING COME HOME A LITTLE LATE, DECLARES THAT HENCEFORTH "HE WILL HAVE A KEY."

"Upon my word, Mr. Caudle, I think it a waste of time to come to bed at all now! The cocks will be crowing in a minute. *Why did I sit up, then?* Because I choose to sit up—but that's my thanks. No, it's no use of you're talking, Caudle; I never *will* let the girl sit up for you, and there's an end. What do you say? *Why dose she sit up with me, then?* That's quite a different matter; you don't suppose I'm going to sit up alone, do you? What do you say? *What's the use of two sitting up?* That's my business. No, Caudle, it's no such thing. *I don't* sit up because I may have the pleasure of talking about it; and you're an ungrateful, unfeeling creature to say so. I sit up because I choose it; and if you don't come home all the night long—and 't will soon come to that, I've no doubt—still, I'll never go to bed, so don't think it.

"Oh yes! the time runs away very pleasantly with you men at the clubs—selfish creatures! You can laugh and sing, and tell stories, and never think of the clock; never think of such a person as a wife belonging to you. It's nothing to you that a poor woman's setting up, and telling the minutes, and seeing all sorts of things in the fire—and sometimes thinking something dreadful has happened to you!—more fool she to care a straw about you?—this is all nothing! Oh no! When a woman's once married she's a slave—worse than a slave—and must bear it all.

"And what you men can find to talk about I can't think! Instead of a man sitting every night at home with his wife, and going to bed at a Bhristian hour—going to a club, to meet a set of people who don't care a button for him,—it's monstrous! What do you say? *You only go once a week?* That's nothing at all to do with it: you might as will go every night; and I dare say you will soon. But if you do, you may get in as you can; *I* won't sit up for you, I can tell you once for all.

"My health's being destroyed night after night, and—oh, don't say it's only once a week: I tell you that's nothing to do with it—if you had any eyes you would see how ill I am; but you've no eyes for anybody belonging to you: oh no! your eyes are for people out of doors. It's very well for you to call me a foolish aggravating woman! I should like to see the woman who'd sit up for you as I do. *You didn't want me to sit up?* Yes, yes: that's you thanks—that's your gratitude: I'm to ruin my health, and to be abused for it. Nice principles you've got at the club, Mr. Candle!

"But there's one comfort—one great comfort; it can't last long:—I'm sinking—I feel it, though I never say anything about it—but I know my own feelings, and I say it can't last long. And then I should like to know who will sit up for you! Then I should like to know how your second wife—what do you say? *You'll never be troubled with another.* Troubled indeed! *I* never troubled you, Caudle. No; it's you who've troubled me; and you know it; though, like a foolish woman, I've borne it all, and never said a word about it. But it *can't* last—that's one blessing!

"Oh, if a woman could only know what she'd have to suffer, before she was married—don't tell me you want to go to sleep! If you want to go to sleep, you should come home at proper hours! It's time to get up, for what I know, now. Shouldn't wonder if you hear the milk in five minutes—there's the sparrows up already; yes, I say the sparrows; and, Caudle, you ought to blush to hear them. *You don't hear 'em?* Ha! you won't hear 'em, you mean: *I* hear 'em. No, Mr. Caudle; it *is n't* the wind whistling in the key-hole; I'm not quite foolish, though you may think so. I hope I know wind from a sparrow!

"Ha! when I think what a man you were before we were married! But you're now another person—quite an altered creature. But I suppose you're all alike—I dare say, every poor woman's troubled and put upon, though I should hope not so much as I am. Indeed, I should hope not! Going and staying out, and—

"What! *You'll have a key?* Will you? Not while I'm alive, Mr. Caudle. I'm not going to bed with the door upon the latch for you or the best man breathing. *You won't have a latch—you'll have a Chubb's lock?* Will you? I'll have no Chubb here, I can tell you. What do you say? *You'll have the lock put on to-morrow?* Well, try it; that's all I say, Caudle; try it. I won't let you put me in a passion; but all I say is—try it.

"A respectable thing, that, for a married man to carry about him—a street-door key! That tells a tale, I think. A nice thing for the father of a family! A key! What, to let yourself in and out when you please! To come in, like a thief in the middle of the night, instead of knocking at the door like a decent person! Oh, don't tell me that you only want to prevent me sitting up—if I choose to sit up, what's that to you? Some wives, indeed, would make a noise about sitting up, but *you've* no reason to complain—goodness knows!

"Well, upon my word, I've lived to hear something. Carry the street-door key about with you! I've heard of such things with young good-for-nothing bachelors, with nobody to care what became of 'em; but for a married man to leave his wife and children in a house with the door upon the latch—don't talk to me about Chubb, it's all the same—a great deal you must care for us. Yes, it's very well for you to say that you only want the key for peace and quietness—what's it to you, if I like to sit up? You've no business to complain; it can't distress you. Now, it's no use your talking; all I say is this, Caudle: if you send a man to put on any lock here, I'll call in a policeman: as I'm your married wife, I will!

"No, I think when a man comes to have the street-door key, the sooner he turns bachelor altogether the better. I'm sure, Caudle, I don't want to be any clog upon you. Now, it's no use your telling me to hold my tongue, for I—What? *I give you the headache, do I?* No, I don't, Caudle: it's your club that gives you the headache: it's your smoke, and your—well! if ever I knew such a man in all my life! there's no saying a word to you! You go out and treat yourself like an emperor—and come home at twelve at night, or any hour, for what I know—and then you threaten to have a key, and—and—and"—

"I *did* get to sleep at last," says Caudle, "amidst the falling sentences of 'take children into a lodging'—'separate maintenance'—'won't be made a slave of'—and so forth."

THE THIRTEENTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO SEE HER DEAR MOTHER—CAUDLE, ON THE "JOYFUL OCCASION," HAS GIVEN A PARTY.

"It is hard, I think, Mr. Caudle, that I can't leave home for a day or two, but the house must be turned into a tavern; a tavern?—a pothouse! Yes, I thought you was very anxious that I should go; I thought you wanted to get rid of me for something, or you would not have insisted on my staying at dear mother's all night. You were afraid I should get cold coming home, were you? Oh, yes, you can be very tender, you can, Mr. Caudle, when it suits your own purpose. Yes! and the world thinks what a good husband you are! I only wish the world knew you as well as I do, that's all; but it shall some day, I'm determined.

"I'm sure the house will not be sweet for a month. All the curtains are poisoned with smoke; and, what's more, with the filthiest smoke I ever knew. *Take 'em down then?* Yes, it's all very well for you to say take 'em down; but they were only cleaned and put up a month ago; but a careful wife's lost upon you, Mr. Caudle. You ought to have married somebody who'd have let your house go to wreck and ruin, as I will for the future. People who don't care for their families are better thought of than those who do; I've long found out *that*.

"And what a condition the carpet 's in! They've taken five pounds out of it, if a farthing, with their filthy boots, and I don't know what besides. And then the smoke in the hearth-rug, and a large cinder-hole burnt in it! I never saw such a house in *my* life! If you wanted to have a few friends, why couldn't you invite 'em when your wife's at home, like any other man? not have 'em sneaking in, like a set of housebreakers, directly a woman turns her back. They must be pretty gentlemen, they must; mean fellows, that are afraid to face a woman! Ha! and you call yourselves the lords of the creation! I should only like to see what would become of the creation, if you were left to yourselves! A pretty pickle creation would be in very soon!

"You must all have been in a nice condition! What do you say? *You took nothing?* Took nothing, didn't you? I'm sure there's such a regiment of empty bottles, I haven't had the heart to count 'em. And punch, too! you must have punch! There's a hundred half-lemons in the kitchen, if there's one: for Susan, like a good girl, kept 'em to show 'em me. No, sir; Susan *shan't leave the house!* What do you say? *She has no right to tell tales, and you* WILL *be master of your own house?* Will you? If you don't alter, Mr. Caudle, you'll soon have no house to be master of. A whole loaf of sugar did I leave in the cupboard, and now there isn't as much as would fill a tea-cup. Do you suppose I'm to find sugar for punch for fifty men? What do you say? *There wasn't fifty?* That's no matter: the more shame for 'em, sir. I'm sure they drank enough for fifty. Do you suppose out of my housekeeping money I'm to find sugar for punch for all the world? *You don't ask me?* Don't you ask me? You do; you know you do: for if I only want a shilling extra, the house is in a blaze. And yet a whole loaf of sugar can you throw away upon—— No, I *won't* be still; and I won't let you go to sleep. If you'd got to bed at a proper hour last night you wouldn't have been so sleepy now. You can sit up half the night with a pack of people who don't care for you, and your poor wife can't get in a word!

"And there's that China image that I had when I was married—I wouldn't have taken any sum of money for it, and you know it—and how do I find it? With its precious head knocked off! And what was more mean, more contemptible than all besides, it was put on again, as if nothing had happened. *You knew nothing about it?* Now how can you lie there, in your Christian bed, Caudle, and say that? You know that that fellow, Prettyman, knocked off the head with the poker! You know that he did. And you hadn't the feeling—yes, I will say it—you hadn't the feeling to protect what you knew was precious to me. Oh, no! if the truth was known, you were glad to see it broken for that very reason.

"Every way, I've been insulted. I should like to know who it was who corked whiskers on my poor dear aunt's picture? Oh! you're laughing, are you? *You're not laughing?* Don't tell me that. I should like to know what shakes the bed, then, if you're not laughing? Yes, corked whiskers on her dear face—and she was a good soul to you, Caudle, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself to see her ill-used. Oh, you may laugh! It's very easy to laugh! I only wish you'd a little feeling, like other people, that's all.

"Then there's my China mug—the mug I had before I was married—when I was a happy creature. I should like to know who knocked the spout off that mug? Don't tell me it was cracked before—it's no such thing, Caudle; there wasn't a flaw in it—and now, I could have cried when I saw it. Don't tell me it wasn't worth twopence. How do you know? You never buy mugs. But that's like men: they think nothing in a house costs anything.

"There's four glasses broke, and nine cracked. At least, that's all I've found out at present; but I dare say I shall discover a dozen to-morrow.

"And I should like to know where the cotton umbrella's gone to—and I should like to know who broke the bell-pull—and perhaps you don't know there's a leg off a chair—and perhaps"—

"I was resolved," says Caudle, "to know nothing, and so went to sleep in my ignorance."

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TOSECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer n

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,

SOLE AGENTS,

No. 134 South Wharves.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, March 19, under the supervision of Lieutenant Edward Hunter, 12th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, sale to commence at 10 A. M., a quantity of unserviceable Quartermasters Stores, consisting in part of—

75 Four-horse Army Wagons.
10 Two-horse do.
19 Two-horse Ambulances.
1 Four-horse do.
1 One-horse do.
12 Carts.
109 Sets Lead-mule Harness.
65 Sets Wheel-mule do.
20 Sets Lead-ambulance Harness.
55 Sets Wheel-ambulance do.
18 Caldrons.
66 Coal Office Stoves.
21 Cylinder do.
11 Cook do.
43 Wood do.
7 Cook Ranges.
1 Hose Carriage.
1 Hose Reel.
2468 feet large Hose.
147 feet small do.
221 Saddle Blankets.
101 Wagon Covers.
86 yards Cocoa Matting.
395 lbs. assorted Rope.
2000 lbs. old Tire Iron.
2000 lbs. Iron Shoes.
25 Ambulance Wheels.

Together with Bridles, Gum Buckets, Halter Chains, Canvas Horse Govers, Anvils, McClellan Saddles, Carpenters' Tools, such as Hammers, Saws, Braces, and Bits, Blacksmith Tools, etc.

Sale will be continued each day until the whole amount is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers are required to remove their purchases within ten days of day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig. Gen.,
Acting Chief Quartermaster,
3 11 7t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer,
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1867.

Will be sold at auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867, 18,691¼ lbs. ASSORTED MACHINE AND OTHER THREADS; also, a large quantity of WHITE AND COLORED SPOOL COTTON, assorted sizes, *all in good condition*, of the following makers:—"Raleigh," "Caldwell," "Hall & Moody," "Barbour," "Banbridge," "Holden," "Marshalls'," and "Stuarts'." Samples can be seen, and catalogues obtained, at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, at the office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 Girard street, and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Terms.—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Crosman, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A.,
3 7 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmith's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the Estate of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Registrar of Wills of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims will please present them immediately to

JAMES FARIES, Executor,
No. 311 CARPENTER Street;

Or to his Attorney,

E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
No. 502 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. 2 21 thstt

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 suthfmm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HASTINGS'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 6 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
12tf GENERAL AGENT.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 14 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¹15, 3¹45, 4, 5, 5¹45, 6¹10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7¹30, 8, 8¹20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¹35, 6, 6¹30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8¹20 down train and 3¹45 and 5¹45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¹15 A. M., 2, 7, 10¹45 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¹15 A. M., 1, 6, 9¹45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¹45, 5¹45, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7¹10, 8, 9¹40, 1¹40 A. M., 1¹45, 3¹30, 5¹40, 6¹40, 8¹40 and 10¹40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¹15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7¹50 A. M. 12¹40, 5¹40 and 9¹22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8¹35, 11¹05 A. M., 1¹30, 3, 4¹36, 5¹20, 6¹15, 8¹05 and 11¹30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5¹40, 7, 7¹50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¹50, 4¹36, 6¹15 and 8 P. M.

The 5¹20 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¹30 and 6¹45 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8¹30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8¹35, 11¹05 A. M., 1¹30, 3, 4¹36, 5¹20, 6¹15, 8¹05 and 11¹30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6¹10, 7¹30, 8¹20, 9¹20, 11¹30 A. M., 2, 5¹45 and 8¹50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¹30 and 6¹45 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¹30 A. M., 5¹30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot. NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at company's Depot No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4 30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents R. R. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
C. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12 60 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars Passengers are not subject to detance at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line on have the advantage of comfort, and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.

JOHN LUPAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office No 631 Chesnut street, cor. Thirteenth and Market streets West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street Philadelphia, November 19 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; but more, 50c per 100 lbs; Washington, 50c. per 100 lbs; Georgetown, 60c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as it will Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York President.
E. C. PECHIN
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3¹20 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3¹20 and 5 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3¹20 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7¹15 and 8¹40 A. M., and 4¹45 P. M.

Bridgeport at 7¹05 A. M. and 3¹30 P. M. Freight, 6¹20 P. M.

Salem at 6¹50 A. M. and 3¹05 P. M. Freight, 5¹45 P. M.

Millville at 6¹55 A. M. and 3¹08 P. M. Freight, 6¹10 P. M.

Cape May at 11¹45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9¹00 A. M. until 5¹00 P. M. That received before 7¹00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
3 18 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7¹30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6¹30 P M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9¹10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8¹15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3¹30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6¹30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9¹40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4¹30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7¹25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8¹10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8¹45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2¹10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2¹45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6¹45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 8¹30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4¹10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6¹30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9¹10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12¹45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11¹30, and Downingtown at 12¹30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3¹15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4¹25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7¹30 and 8¹15 A. M. and 4¹30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12¹30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1¹05 and 11¹53 A. M., and 1¹48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9¹05 A. M., and 9¹15 P. M., passing Reading at 4¹40 and 10¹51 A. M. and 11¹30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2¹45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2¹10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11¹30 A. M., and 7¹11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7¹36 A. M. and 1¹40 and 4¹15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7¹50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1¹50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3¹20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7¹35 A. M. and 5¹25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5¹30 A. M., 12¹45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2¹15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7¹35 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12¹05 P. M., at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12¹55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad and New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 11 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2¹55 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 4¹45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6¹45 P. M. Pass

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CONCERT OF THE MONROE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This fine entertainment will, no doubt, be a gratifying success, for in addition to an excellent programme, and the performance of the talented young ladies of the school, Mrs. Mozart, of New York, Professor A. R. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Briscoe, and Mr. H. Clarke, of this city, all appear. The Concert will take place to-morrow evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, and the great demand for tickets augurs the attendance of a monster audience on the occasion. The affair is gotten up under the capable auspices of Professor Taylor, who will leave nothing undone to make it one of the best of the season.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE the delightful comedy of *Ours* is still having a successful run, this being the third week of its representation. The success which has attended *Ours* from the first night that it was put upon the boards, is not a matter of wonderment to those who have been so fortunate as to witness it. Mrs. John Drew throws into her *role* of "Mary Netley" a great deal of charming earnestness, while Mordaunt, Marlowe, Griffiths, and Mrs. Creese are equally conscientious in the rendition of their allotted parts. The grand attraction of the play, however, is the scenery in the first and second acts. The avenue at Shendryn Grange, with accompanying view of the park and distant country, and the boudoir and drawing-room in Sir Alexander Shendryn's town house, have scarcely been equalled within our recollection; while the moonlight march of the troops, at the close of the second act, is extremely picturesque. To-morrow evening Mrs. Drew takes a benefit, on which occasion she has extended an invitation to be present to the troupe of Japanese jugglers now sojourning in the city. Messrs. Risley and Maguire, the managers, have accepted Mrs. Drew's polite invitation, and the public will have an opportunity of scrutinizing the "Japs" to their heart's content.

BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE.—Miss Price a favorite member of the Arch Street company, will shortly take her annual benefit, when her friends will have an opportunity of manifesting their appreciation of the lady's services in a substantial way. Miss Price has obtained the permission of Mrs. Gladstane to produce, for her benefit, the beautiful play, *Jeanette; or, The Cretan of Montagne*, translated from the French by Mr. Barton Hill. This play will be presented for the first time here, on the occasion mentioned, and other attractions will be added.

NATIONAL GUARDS' MILITARY AND CITIZENS' DRESS BALL, to come off at the Armory, on Monday evening, April 1, 1867. Heretofore, in this city, very little attention has been paid to the getting up of a military ball in an appropriate and magnificent style. This season the "Guards," under the superintendence of a committee that is well posted in such affairs, intend to inaugurate an annual series, and no energy or outlay will be spared to give an entertainment which shall vie in splendor and comparison with the famous "Tiger Balls," of Boston, or the "Light Guard" and "Seventh Regiment," New York. Upon this occasion the two large halls of the armory will be most beautifully decorated, and in a style of military grandeur and effect which has never been attempted in this city, and every effort will be made to enhance the comfort and add to the pleasures of the assemblage. Invitations have been extended to and accepted by a number of our most distinguished officers, including Generals Grant, Meade, Cadwalader, Geary, etc. The banquet will be served in a style hitherto unapproached within the walls of the armory. The music will comprise a full military band and an orchestra of fifty pieces, led by Dodworth, whose compositions and selections are second to none. Tickets—Price Three Dollars. May be obtained of the Committee of Arrangements, at the armory, or of P. E. Abel, at Peterson's Book Store, No. 306 Chesnut street.

A Spicy Letter.

General Brisbin lately made an official statement that the enrolling officers had great difficulty in ascertaining the paternity of colored soldiers. Upon this the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* commented in severe terms, pronouncing it an insult to the people of Kentucky, and becoming very personal to the General himself. The result is a letter to the Cincinnati (Ohio) *Gazette*, which concludes as follows:—

"I never wilfully insulted any of them, but if a statement of facts insults them, I am not responsible; they should mend their habits. And what if I should occasionally insult the Rebel people of the South? At Wheeling, Va., in 1860, they pulled nearly all the hair out of my head for no other offense than advocating the election of that good man, Abraham Lincoln. At Occoquan they tore my clothing and beat me. For three years past, not only myself and subordinate officers, but the ladies of our families, have been repeatedly and outrageously insulted by the Rebels of Kentucky. Not three days ago this unwashed Rebel openly insulted General George H. Thomas, than whom a better man or purer patriot does not live. And yet the fellow talks about insulting people! A brass monkey would be a bashful beast beside the Editor of the *Courier*.

"It is asserted that I am a 'quarrelsome blackguard and bully.' If men leave me alone I will harm no one; if they quarrel with me I will kill them if I can. I am warned to leave the State, but the *Observer* thinks, 'under the protection of my commission in the army I may stay.' Fifteen hundred loyal men have been murdered in the South since the close of the war, and I am well aware that if I were a citizen I could not live in Kentucky; but, thank God! I have still a few bayonets about me, and I am here, if for no other reason than to witness the intolerance of such men as the editor of the *Reporter*. I hope the day will soon come when all such men will flee to the mountains, 'gnaw a file,' or look at God's sunlight through the bars of a prison window. The 'list of battles' which is so fiercely called for is in the War Department at Washington, and contains twenty-seven fights and three wounds to my credit. It is a matter of no concern to me whether the Rebels know my record or not. To the lies that for three years have been heaped upon me by the Rebel journals of Kentucky I have never before replied a word; but, lest some good people should believe I was one-half as bad as the rum-sucking editors of these papers, I deem it proper to say this much.

"JAMES S. BRISBIN, U. S. A."

Abduction of a Young Girl from Cuba.

ARREST OF SENOR CARLOS J. BARIERO, IN NEW YORK.

On Monday last Inspector Dilks, of the Metropolitan Police Department, received a telegram from the Mayor of Baltimore, requesting the arrest and detention of Senor Carlos J. Bariero, a wealthy Cuban, who was supposed to be in this city, and who stands charged with having abducted a girl named Adela Alleman, aged eleven years, from her home in Havana. Bariero, accompanied by the girl, had just left Baltimore for this city, and it was feared that he would leave this port for Europe. A description of the man and child accompanied the telegram.

Inspector Dilks placed the case in the hands of Officer Joseph Strauss and Detective Wilson, of the Central Department, and yesterday afternoon Bariero was seen by the officers in Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue, in company with the girl, returning from a shopping excursion, and was at once arrested. He submitted quietly to his arrest, and was taken to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street, where, on being searched, a loaded pistol was found about his person. He was locked up in one of the strong rooms attached to the Detective Office, and the girl was placed in charge of Mrs. Ewing, the janitress of the building.

Bariero states that he is thirty-nine years of age, a native of Cuba, and is a merchant. He was at one time private secretary to General Prim, when that officer was Captain-General of Cuba, and subsequently a teller in one of the banks in Havana. He is married, but, it is said, abandoned his wife twenty years ago, and for a number of years had been living with the mother of the child he abducted. He had brought up the child as though he was her father, and she had been taught to call him "papa." He further alleges that his reason for carrying the child off was that her mother was ill-treating her. He arrived at Baltimore from Cuba about ten days ago, and came to this city on Monday last.

The child is a very prepossessing and intelligent girl, and although she appears to be much attached to Bariero, expresses a strong desire to return to her mother.

Bariero will be detained at the Central Office awaiting further developments.—*N. Y. World.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on the SOUTH SIDE OF SPRUCE STREET, west of Twentieth street, 204 feet front on Spruce street by 120 feet in depth to a twenty feet wide street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
3 12 3t* No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 90 feet deep. For sale after the 8th of April. Will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to P. MADEIRA,
3 9 6t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS,

5 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

COAL YARDS AT RICHMOND FOR RENT.

Six Coal Yards, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, at the corner of RICHMOND and CUMBERLAND Streets, lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, will be separately rented to the highest and best bidder for one year each. The rent will be payable monthly in advance, and the same security will be required for rent and tolls as is given by other retailers.

For further information apply to CHARLES WESTON, Agent at Richmond.

Bids will be addressed, in writing, until SATURDAY next, at 6 P. M., to CHARLES E. SMITH, President,
3 12 5t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,

has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SEND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS. and get Edmund Yates' brilliant Novel,

BROKEN TO HARNESS,

Which has run through FOUR EDITIONS already.

LORING, Publisher,
3 14 2t BOSTON.

FOR FIFTY CENTS--HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £2000 A YEAR, will be sent to you free of postage.

In one week, the hints you will get will save you its cost.

LORING, Publisher,
3 14 2t BOSTON.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY; the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion 1m

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks,
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream.
No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ½ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " ½ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ½ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
3 7 thstuim

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN,
2 14 thstuhsmrp] at No. 722 CHESNUT Street

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first door. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
2 20 1

DRY GOODS.

POPLINETT OR ALPACA POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

ANOTHER CASE OF BEAUTIFUL SHADES OF

POPLINETTS OR ALPACA POPLINS,

FOR GORED DRESSES AND SUITS.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

Our own importation of

J. N. RICHARDSON SONS & OWDEN'S

HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND FINE

LINENS,

By the piece or yard, at less than recent prices.

Power-Loom Table Damasks, best make imported, at 75 cents, and upwards.
Bleached Linen Damasks, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Heavy Royal Barnsley Table Damasks, four grades.
Finest Damask Table Cloths.
Napkins, $2·50, $3·25, $4·00, $5·00, and $6·00 per dozen.
Doylies, cheapest to very finest imported.
Towels, every grade, kind, and color made, 20 cents to $1·00.

WINE CLOTHS.

Two yards wide Wine Cloths, new patterns, best goods,

WHITE GOODS

Are very much lower than last season.

Plain, Striped, and Plaid Nainsooks, yard or piece.
Large Dress Plaid Nainsooks, yard or piece.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 4-4 and 5-4 wide, yard or piece.
Striped India twills, all the qualities.
Piques, neat and bold figures, and striped.
Handkerchiefs, a complete assortment.
50 cent Hose, an auction bargain.
Best half Hose, all the sizes. [1 2 stuth4p
Linen Long Lawn, for infants' wear.
Dippers, yard or piece, for infants' wear.
White Goods, every kind, for infants' wear.
Finest Flannels made, for infants' wear.

BLACK ENGLISH SILKS.

Just received from London, a few pieces

SUPERIOR MOIRE ANTIQUES AND RICH GROS GRAINS.

The above are desirable for their STYLE and DURABILITY.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

3 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22

SPRING ASSORTMENT.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving of their own importation, and from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

A large lot of

HUCKABACK TOWELLING, VERY CHEAP.

CHEAP FRENCH AND IRISH SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.

A very large assortment of

EMBROIDERY AND TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS IN GREAT VARIETY.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a large lot of very cheap

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,

FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 s uth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EMBRACING

LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
ETC. ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Opened this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25; Ingrain Carpets, wool fillings, 40, 50, and 60c.; English Tapestry Brussels, at only $1·75; Three-ply Imperial at $2; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; White Matting, 25, 31, 45c.; Red Check at 50c.; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 50c.; Woollen Druggets, $1 to 1·90; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50 to 62c.; cheap lot of Dress Goods at 30c., worth 50c.; Cloth Table Covers, $1·50; Alpacas, 30c., to $1; Cassimeres, 50c. to $1·90; Table Linens, 45c. to $1·50; Fast-colored Chintzes, 12½c.

CHEAP LOT OF WET GOODS.

Wide Bleached Sheetings, only 25c., worth 30c.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 20c.; fine Unbleached at 17c., worth 25c.; lot Towels at 16c. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IS

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round. the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 10 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HOSIERY, ETC.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

WEDDING CARDS

PARTY INVITATIONS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

MCCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Slippers, etc. etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the special attention of buyers is called. [3 14 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC. On Friday Morning,

March 15, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 3 11 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

March 19, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [3 14 4t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.

RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages, above Wiley street.

NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.

GERMANTOWN—Fisher's Lane Station—Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

CHESNUT HILL—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.

LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street, Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.

DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.

MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 58 acres.

CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—433 acres in Bush township.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, Interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.
$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$3,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.
$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.
$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.
$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.
250 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.
100 " Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.
100 " Allentown Rolling Mill.
141 " Allentown Iron Company.
186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.
257 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.
100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
15 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
100 " Susquehanna Canal Company.
2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.
50 " North American Oil Company.
300 " Mammoth Oil Company
200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.
200 " Flenniken Oil Company.
3500 " Spring Dale Oil Company.
100 " Summer Oil Company.
3000 " Florence Oil Company.
800 " Fulton Coal Company.
100 " Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. [3 12 9t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

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Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

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On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture,

PIANO FORTE.—Also, one superior rosewood Piano Forte, made by G. & A. Barmore.

LARGE MIRRORS.—Several large French plate mantel and pier Mirrors, etc [3 12 3t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

On Monday Afternoon,

March 18, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, a collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper American Coins. Also, foreign Coins, Colonials, Medals, etc. Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Auction store. [3 12 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANTLY FRAMED CHROMOS AND FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS,

B. Scott, Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday and Friday,

March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening of each day, the entire stock of a party declining the business. The pictures and frames are of the most costly and varied character, and will be sold positively without reserve.

Now open for examination. [3 9 6t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS,

With Washington and Pattern Pieces.

Among which will be found some very fine and rare specimens, to be sold at auction, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Tuesday afternoon,

19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Open for examination on morning of sale. Catalogues now ready. [3 14 5t

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